

ATURING · CALIFORNIA HOMES BY GORDON B. KAUFMANN

MAY 2 1927

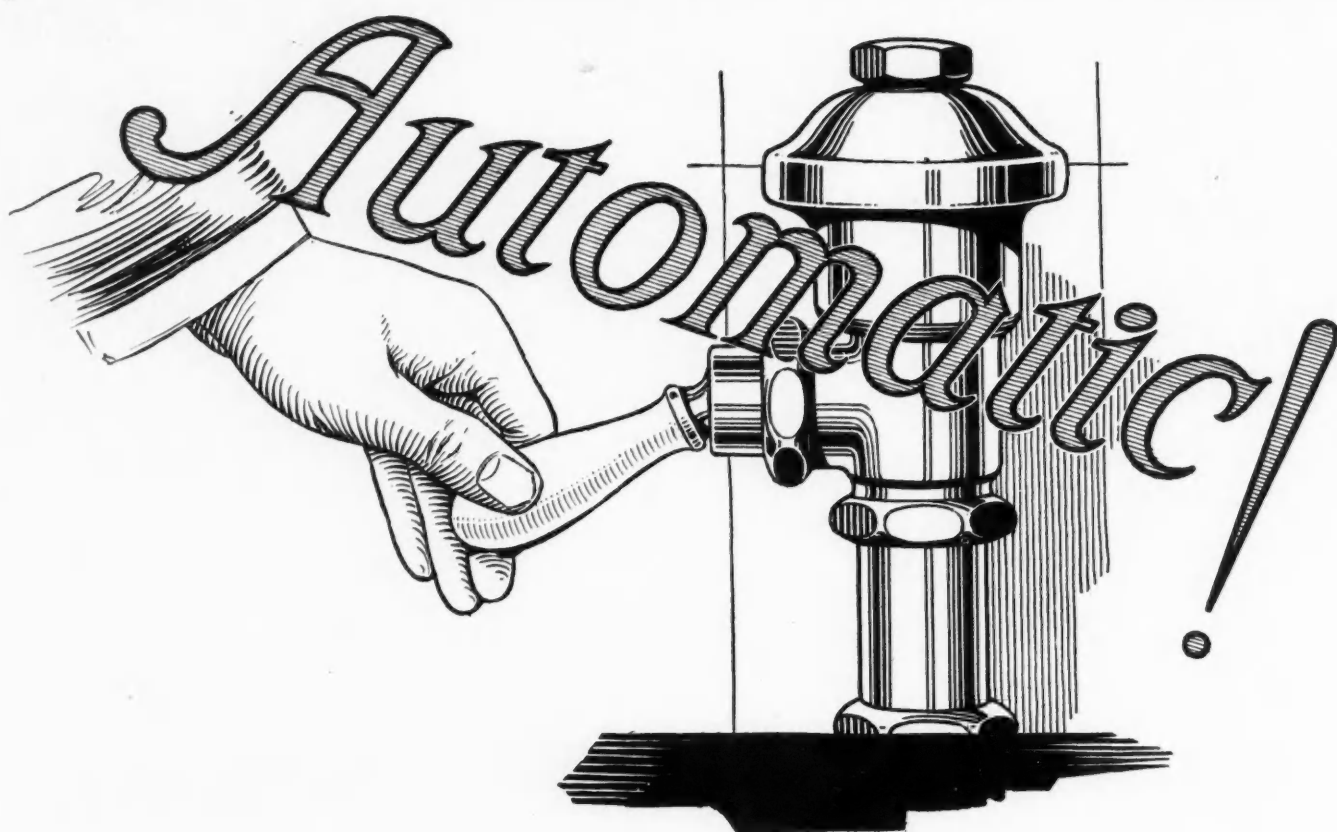
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VOLUME XXXI • SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES • MAY 1927 • NUMBER FIVE

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An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the Architect, Contractor and Home Builder

Published by the Western States Publishing Corporation

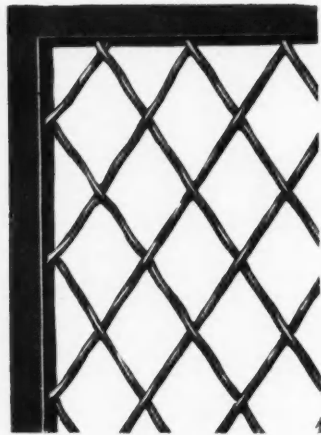
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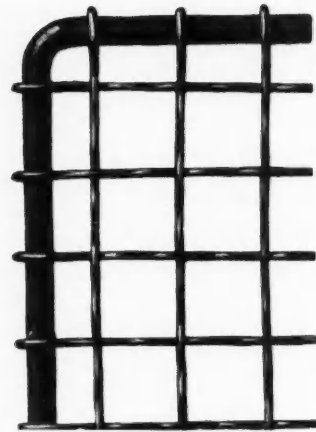
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Price, mailed flat to any address in United States, Mexico or Cuba, \$4.00 a year; single copies, 50c; to Canada, \$5.00 a year; foreign countries, \$6.00 a year. Entered at the Post Office in San Francisco as second-class matter

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VOLUME XXXI · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · MAY 1927 · NUMBER FIVE

ARBITER ELEGANTIARUM

[BY HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A.]

IT IS a somewhat trite saying that nobody loves an aristocrat like a democrat. Americans invade European palaces in hordes, indulging their innate curiosity concerning the magnificence which shelters royalty. And it is not so long a time since our own American robber barons expressed their independence and proclaimed their financial success by erecting copies of chateaux and castles and villas, which were usually pathetically ridiculous, but which in their high-water mark, such as some of the Fifth Avenue mansions, reached a painful perfection in their verisimilitude.

We are not quite so crude now. To be sure, much of the furniture for homes of wealthy Americans comes from abroad, or is faithfully and surprisingly reproduced from "antique" models—even to worm-holes and battered edges and cracks—but if it is beautiful, why not have it and enjoy it? Providing, of course, that its beauty is fittingly housed.

That, exactly, is where the difficulty—and the achievement—comes in. To provide a setting in which objects of art can be harmoniously placed, but which, instead of being a meaningless copy, shall be an original creation, developed logically to meet the requirements of site and climate and station, this is certainly an achievement, one which is happily becoming more and more frequent.

The great danger has been to keep within bounds. The day of ostentation (not always ostensible, but unmistakable) is waning, if not quite over; but it is not easy to draw the line beyond which elegance becomes opulence.

Gifted with a subtle instinct which warns him of this danger line, Mr. Gordon Kaufmann, some of whose recent work is shown in this issue, has been fortunate in his clients and in his choice of architectural expression. It is obvious that no restraint has been placed upon the means to achieve his ends; but he has exercised a most excellent restraint in his manner. He has attained dignity without stiffness, yet without sacrificing richness of substance.

Almost all of these houses are fairly large, one or two of them of great size as houses go in California. But none of them is formal in plan. It is clear that different conditions governed in each case; but in every one is evidenced a firm, suave control of the essentials that work for architectural unity and harmony, however complicated the arrangement.

This is a very important thing, this matter of "unity," and even in a very small building it is often woefully violated. Mr. Kaufmann, however, never fails to tie his composition together very strongly, first in the broad principles of design, and in detail, in his consistent use of architectural style and motif.

The group here illustrated is treated in what has come to be generally known as the Mediterranean style, in California; some are distinctly Italian in feeling and feature, others of Spanish inspiration. Technically it is not necessary to comment on them; the lovely photographs (es-



Residence of Mrs. J. Y. Baruh, Los Angeles, California



Residence of Mrs. J. Y. Baruh, Los Angeles, California

pecially those by Mr. Clarke) speak for themselves, to the expert as well as the layman. But again it is well to emphasize the restraint which has been shown in these homes of wealth, which indicate the possession of culture, refinement, discrimination, as well as means; not by any means are these always associated.

Here are homes of aristocrats, which combine luxury, even splendor, with beauty and elegance—controlled by that magic, subtle something we call “good taste” for want of a definite name. Mr. Kaufmann has had the opportunity to add greatly to the architectural and esthetic assets of his community, which, together with the owners of these estates, is to be congratulated upon his brilliant performances in this field.

* * *

The Alumni Bureau of Occupations, University of California, 301 Stephens Union Building, Berkeley, California, has been established for the purpose of placing university trained men and women in professions and positions for which their individual ability qualifies them. No fee is charged for this service. An office of this Bureau is also maintained at 855 N. Vermont avenue, Los Angeles.

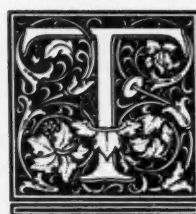
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The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor announces the following interesting figures: Building permits issued during 1926 in 294 cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 and over and an aggregate population of 42,700,350 on July 1, 1926, show that 480,773 families were housed in new buildings, with the per capita expenditure for new buildings in these cities \$84.90, of which \$49.39 was for dwellings.

* * *

The offices of the Industrial Association of San Francisco are now located in the Alexander Building, 155 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

HOOVER ON BUILDING CONDITIONS



THE Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, in an oral statement April 12, said he could not agree with the view expressed in some quarters that a recession in the building industry may be expected this year. Contracts signed for construction of all kinds are up to those of 1926, Secretary Hoover declared, and construction at the present time, according to latest reports, is continuing at a normal level.

Information received by the Building and Housing Division of the Department of Commerce shows that March, 1927, was the largest month on record for contracts awarded for construction of all kinds, it was stated. According to the F. W. Dodge Corporation compilation of figures from 36 States, in which about seven-eighths of the total building contracts in the United States are awarded, the March total was \$595,876,000. The previous peak was in August, 1925, when the figure was \$589,690,000.

The figures are used in the Department's Survey of Current Business, issued monthly, which incorporates in addition to figures received from governmental sources those generally accepted by the trades as authoritative and responsible. The figures of the Dodge Corporation, according to the Department of Commerce, are compiled from reports covering contracts awarded in small towns and rural districts as well as large cities and include all States except Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico and parts of Kansas and Nebraska.

The March, 1927, increase is given as 3.3 per cent over the figure for March, 1926, which was \$576,799,500 and the highest for that year. The new high record figure of \$595,876,000 represents a rise from the February, 1927, figure of \$381,286,000 and the January, 1927, figure of \$368,930,200. February, 1927, however, was 2.7 per cent under February, 1926, when the figure was \$391,723,300, and January, 1927, was 19.8 per cent under January, 1926, which was \$443,372,500.

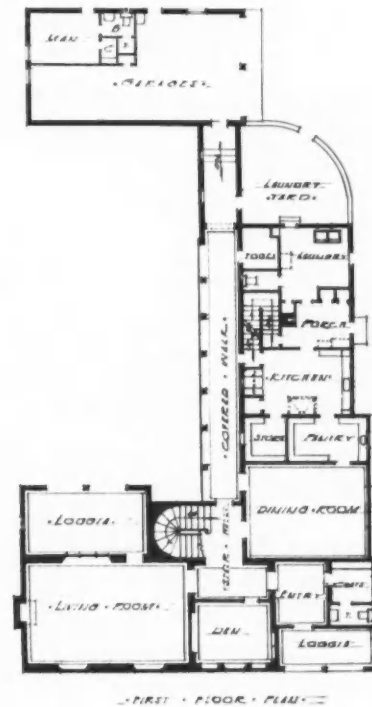
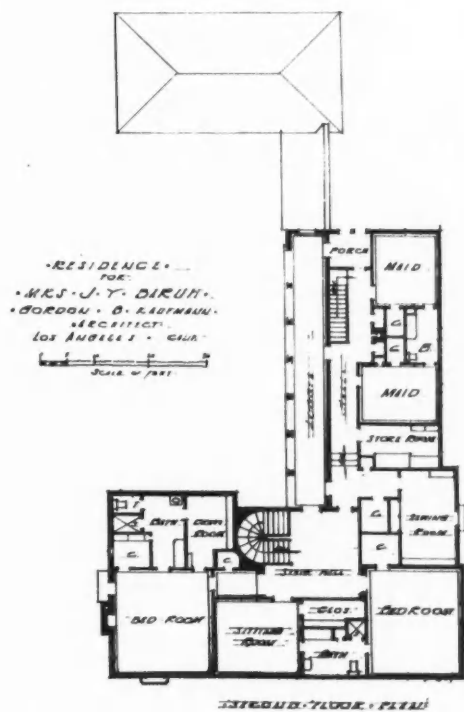
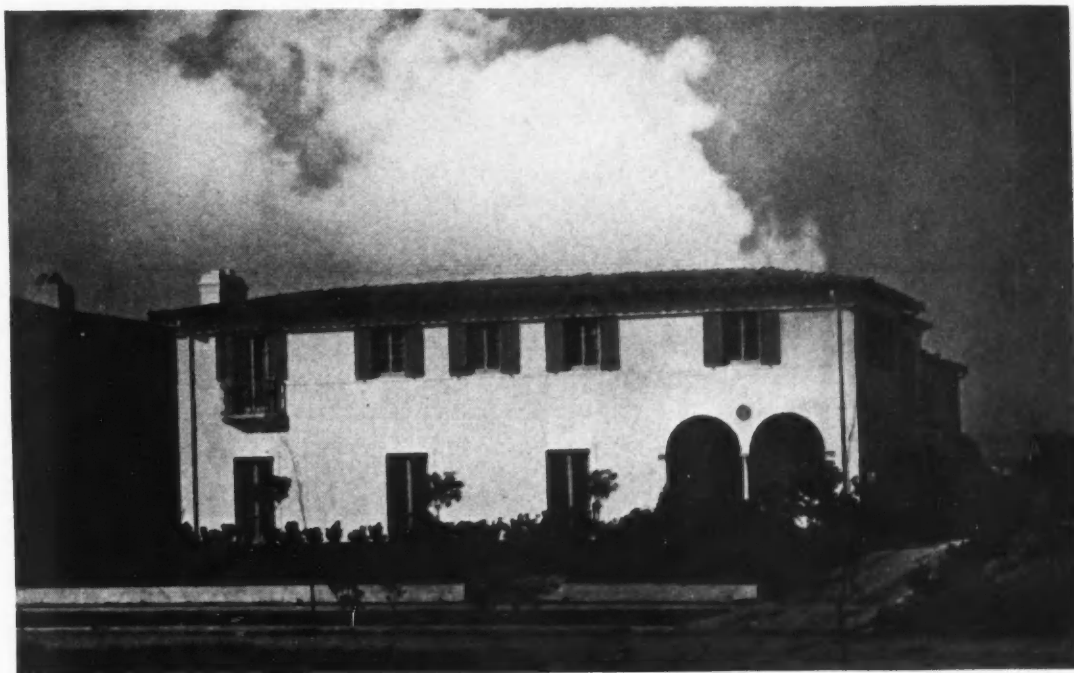
The aggregate for the first three months of 1927 was \$1,347,982,000 or 4.2 per cent under the figure for the same three months of 1926, which was \$1,396,244,000, but substantially above the figure for the same three months of 1925, which was \$1,076,569,300.

Officials of the Building and Housing Division explained that the recession in the 1927 figures is explained by the fact that one large public utilities construction contract in New York City in January, 1926, swelled that year's total by about \$50,000,000. Moreover, they stated, the comparison must consider that this is a period of normal building in the Southeastern States, where an abnormal boom period prevailed in 1926, as in the case of Florida.

“While the figures for the first three months in the 36 States are 4.2 per cent under those for the same months of 1926,” it was stated, “they are 24.9 per cent and 31.0 per cent, respectively, greater than those for the same period in 1925 and 1924.”

It was shown that while building permit figures in some cases are showing a decline in building activity, they do not include the construction of public works and projects located outside cities, such as sewerages, streets and roads, dams, irrigation and railroads, and buildings located outside municipal limits where construction permits are not required.

The foregoing figures include all contracts, local and rural, awarded in the 36 States for commercial, industrial, residential, educational and public and semipublic buildings, as well as public works and utilities. They are said to afford the most generally accepted index to building construction activities in this country.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. Y. BARUH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

Photo by W. M. Clarke



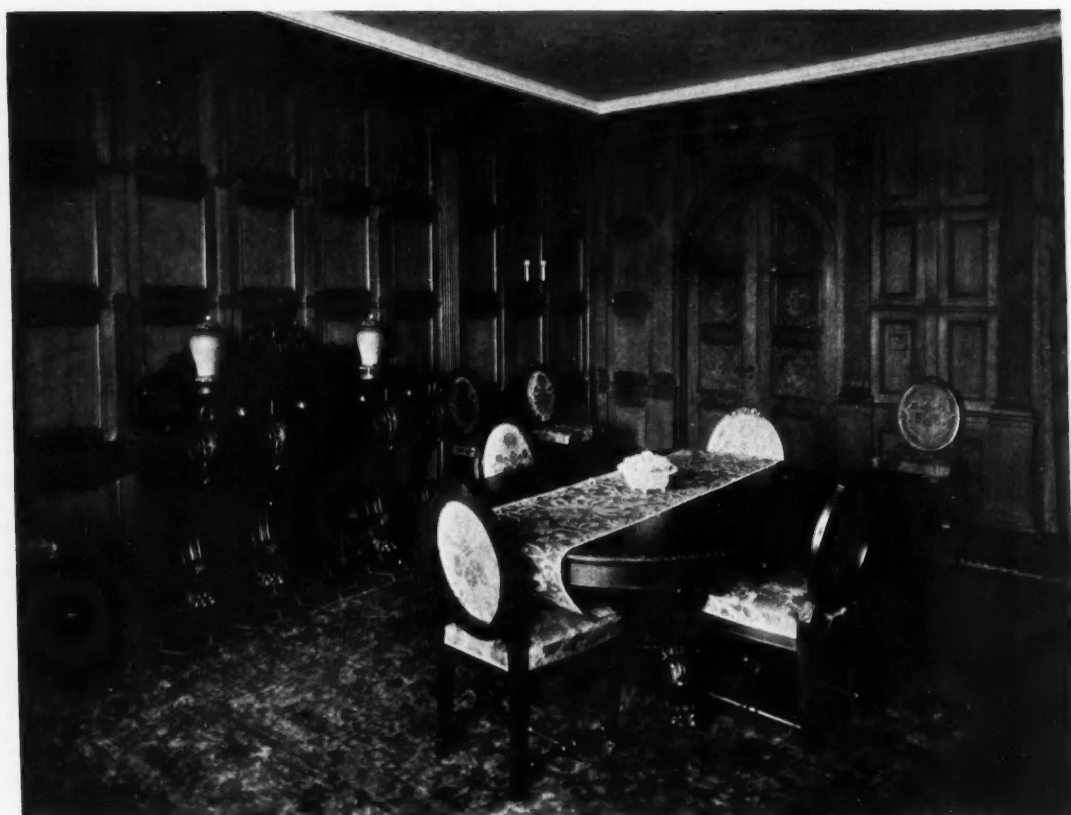
PATIO—RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. Y. BARUH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

Photo by W. M. Clarke

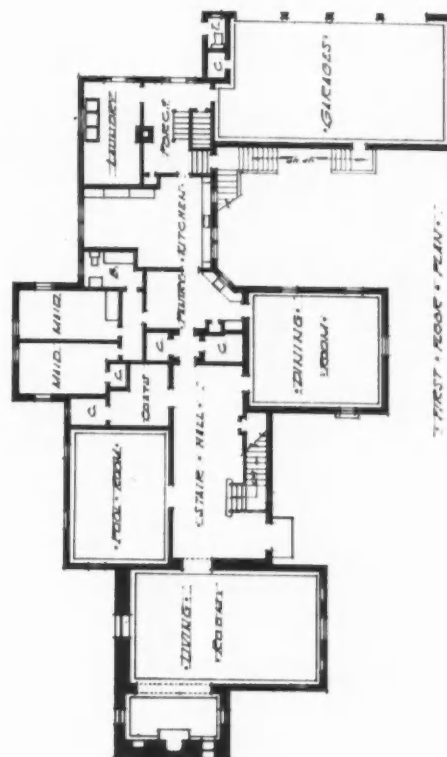


POOL IN PATIO—RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. Y. BARUH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

Photo by W. M. Clarke



ABOVE--LIVING ROOM; BELOW--DINING ROOM; RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. Y. BARUH,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT
Photos by Padilla Co.



RESIDENCE FOR DR. ED JANSS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

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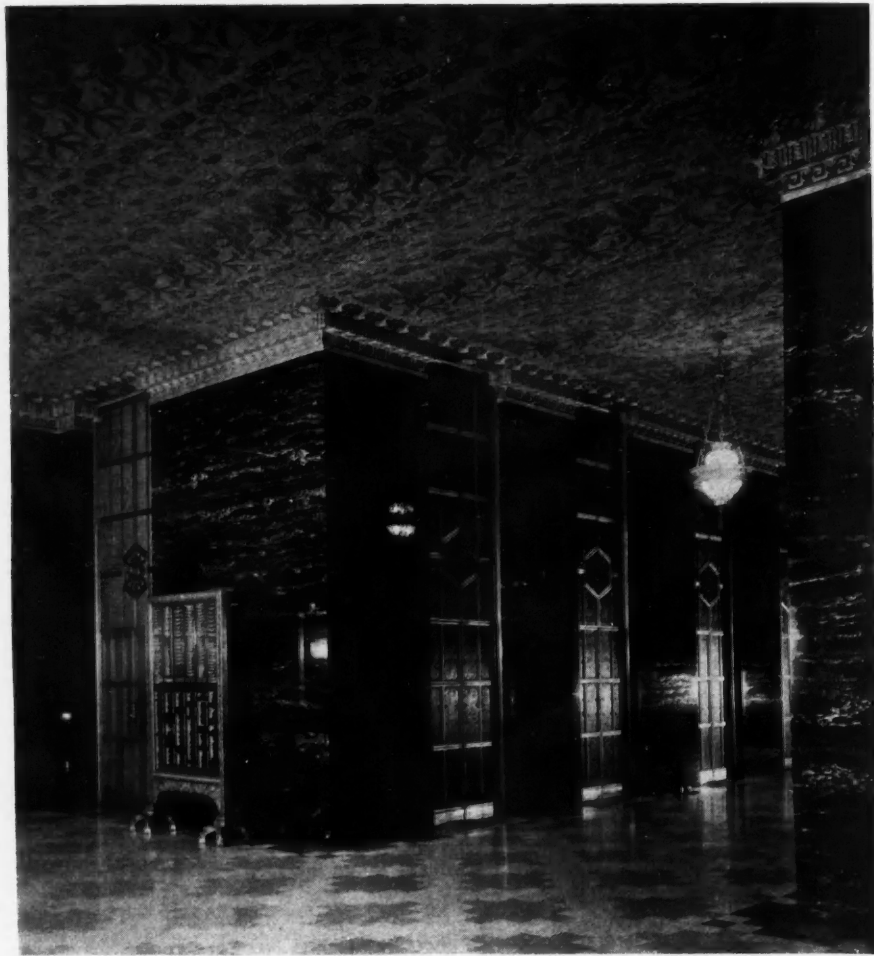
RESIDENCE FOR DR. ED JANSS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

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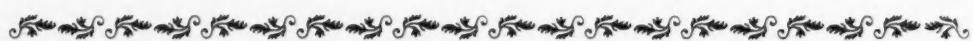


LIVING ROOM—RESIDENCE FOR DR. ED JANS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

Photo by Miles Berné



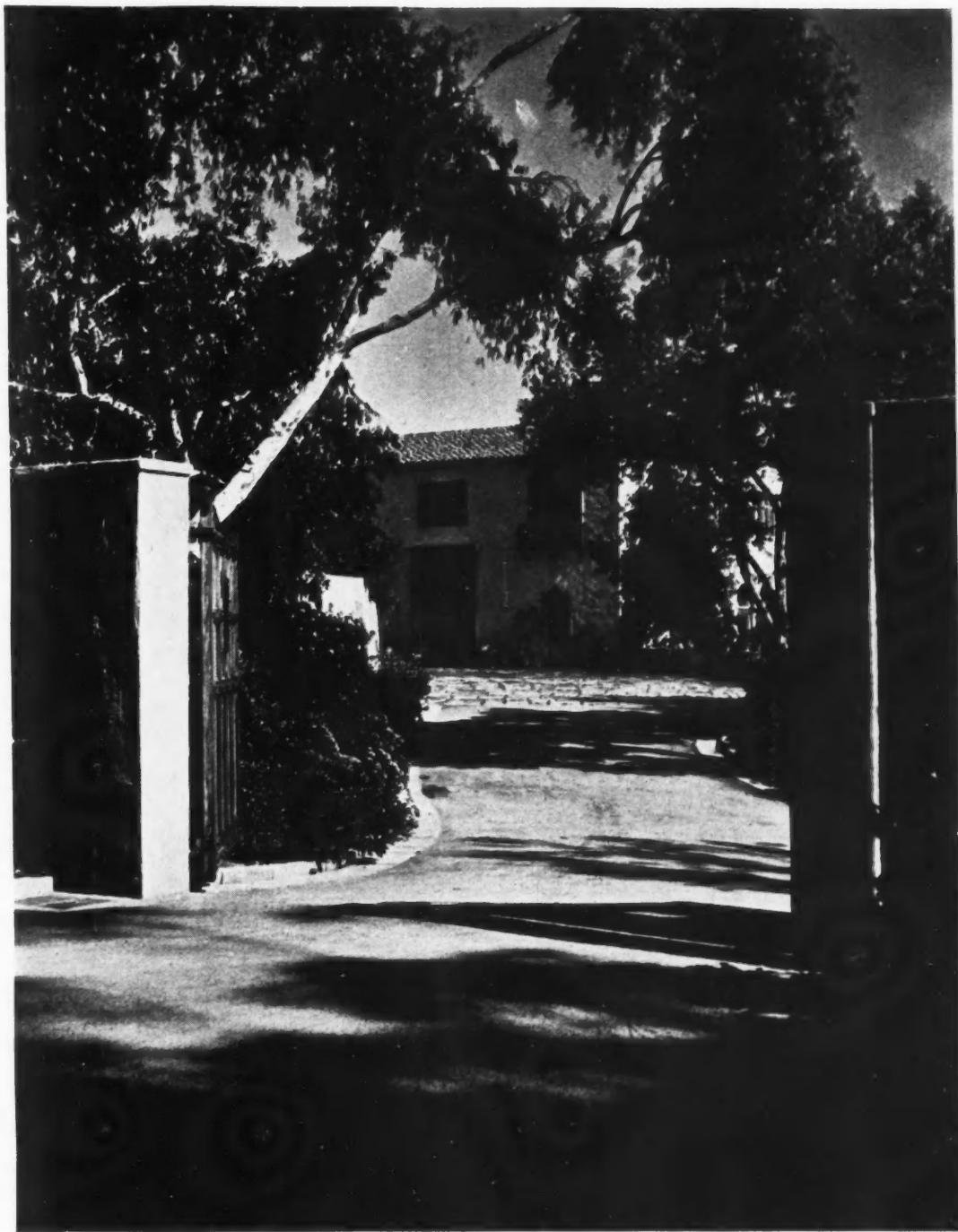
DECORATIVE NOTES [A SERIES]



THE USE OF ORIENTAL MOTIF

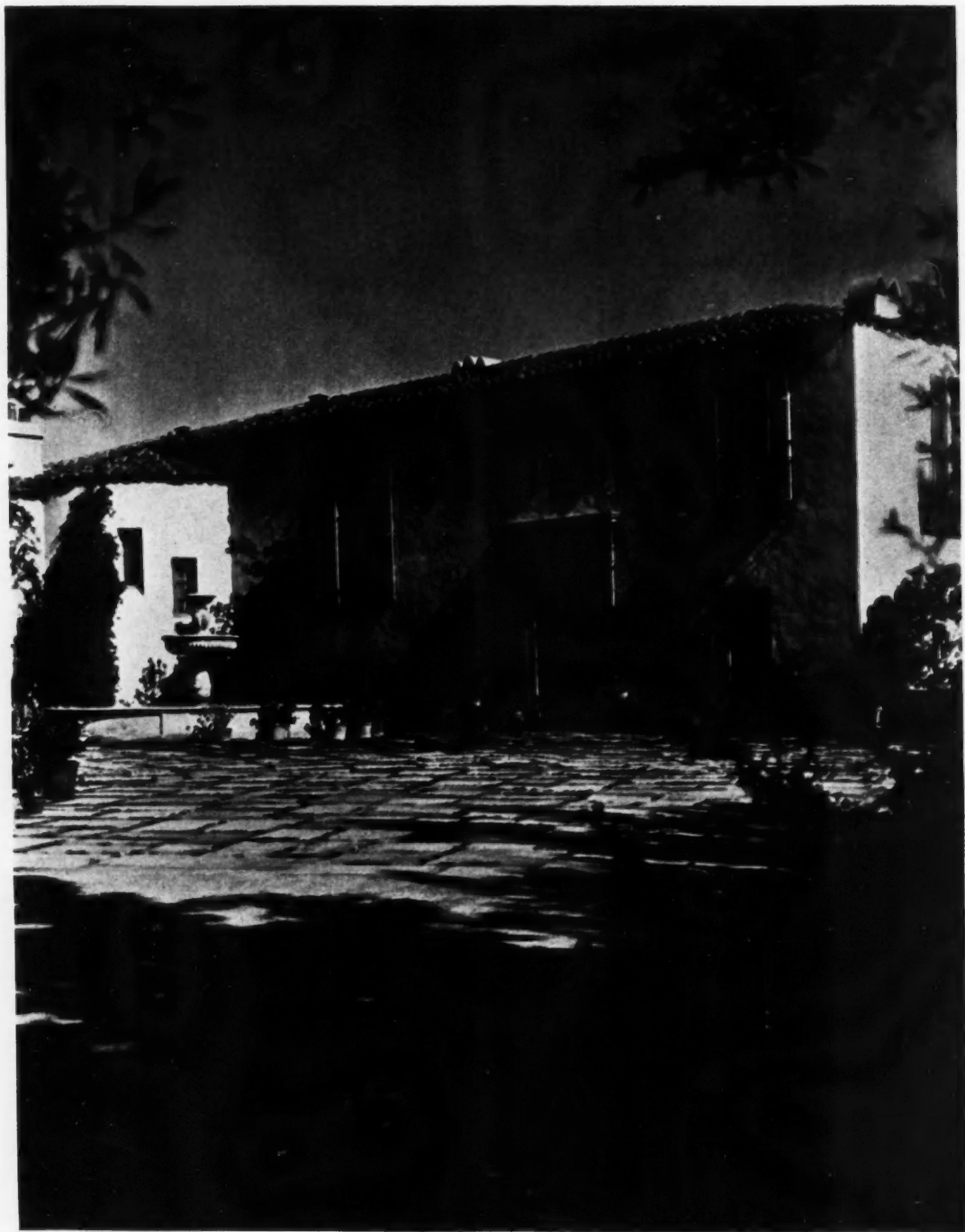
IN THE LOBBY of the Telephone Building, San Francisco, is a ceiling adapted from a piece of Chinese brocade. A diaper pattern alternates the Imperial Phoenix with the horned deer [sign of longevity] with conventional wave design between. A ground of lacquered gold leaf was high-lighted with some 25 different colors glazed and antiqued producing a soft yet brilliant contrast to walls of polished black marble. Miller & Pflueger, Architects; A.A. Cantin, Associate; A. Quandt & Sons, Painters and Decorators [since 1885] 374 Guerrero St., San Francisco

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ENTRANCE DETAIL—RESIDENCE FOR MR. BENJ. R. MEYER, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
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TOWER DETAIL—RESIDENCE FOR MR. BENJ. R. MEYER, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
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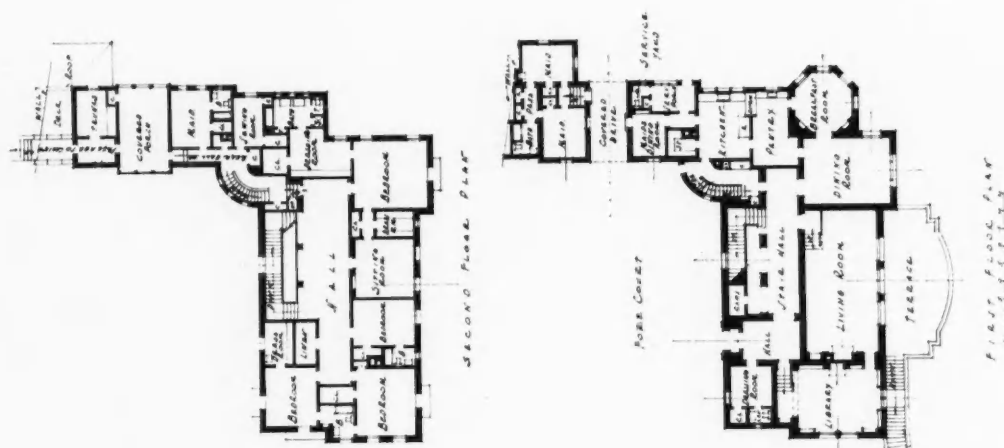


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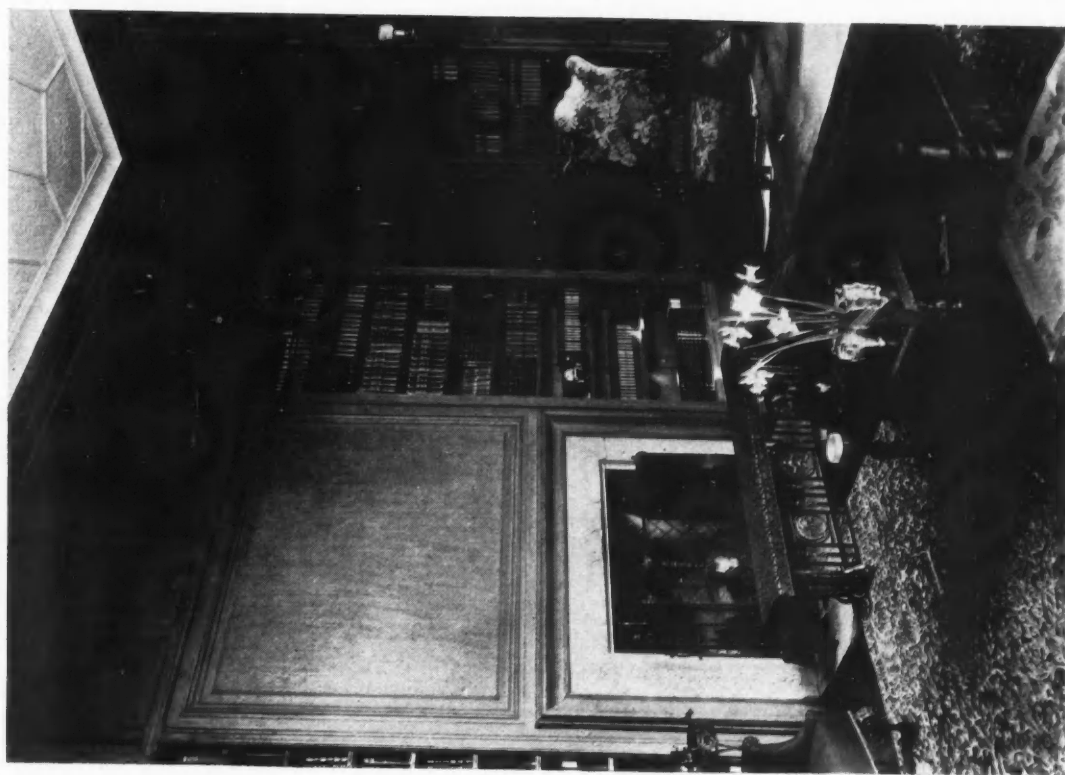
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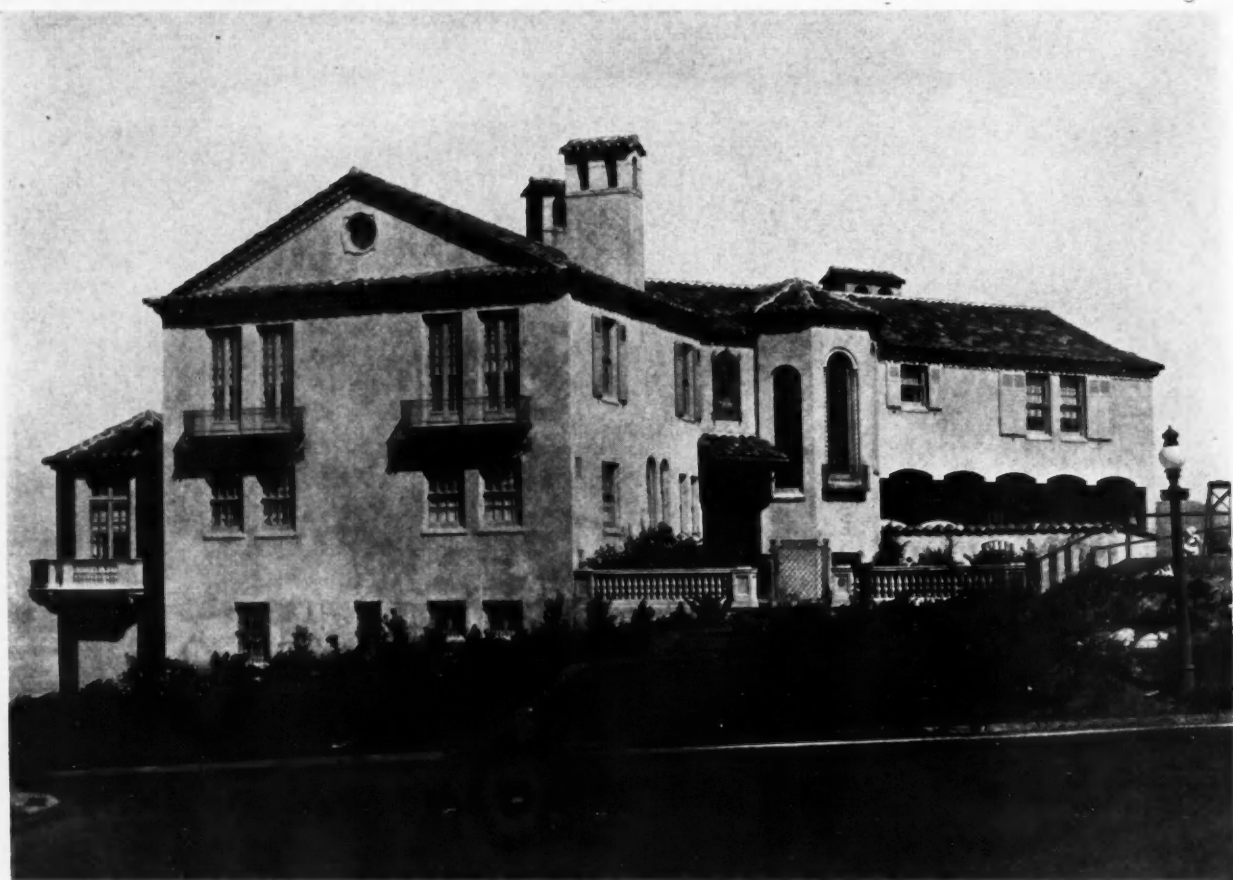
LIVING ROOM—RESIDENCE FOR MR. BENJ. R. MEYER, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT



ABOVE—DINING ROOM; BELOW—FLOOR PLANS; RESIDENCE FOR MR. BENJ. R. MEYER,
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT



LIBRARY—STAIR HALL—RESIDENCE FOR MR. BENJ. R. MEYER, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT



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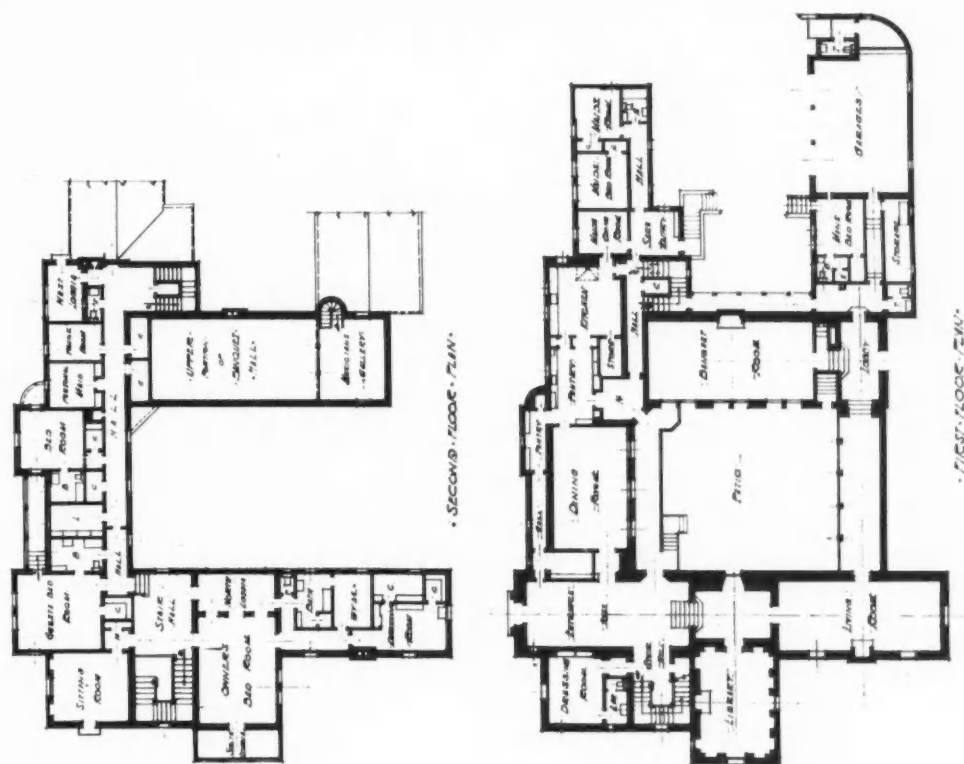
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SIDE ENTRANCE—RESIDENCE FOR MR. I. EISNER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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MAIN ENTRANCE—RESIDENCE FOR MR. I. EISNER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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PATIO—RESIDENCE FOR MR. I. EISNER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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POOL—RESIDENCE FOR MR. I. EISNER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

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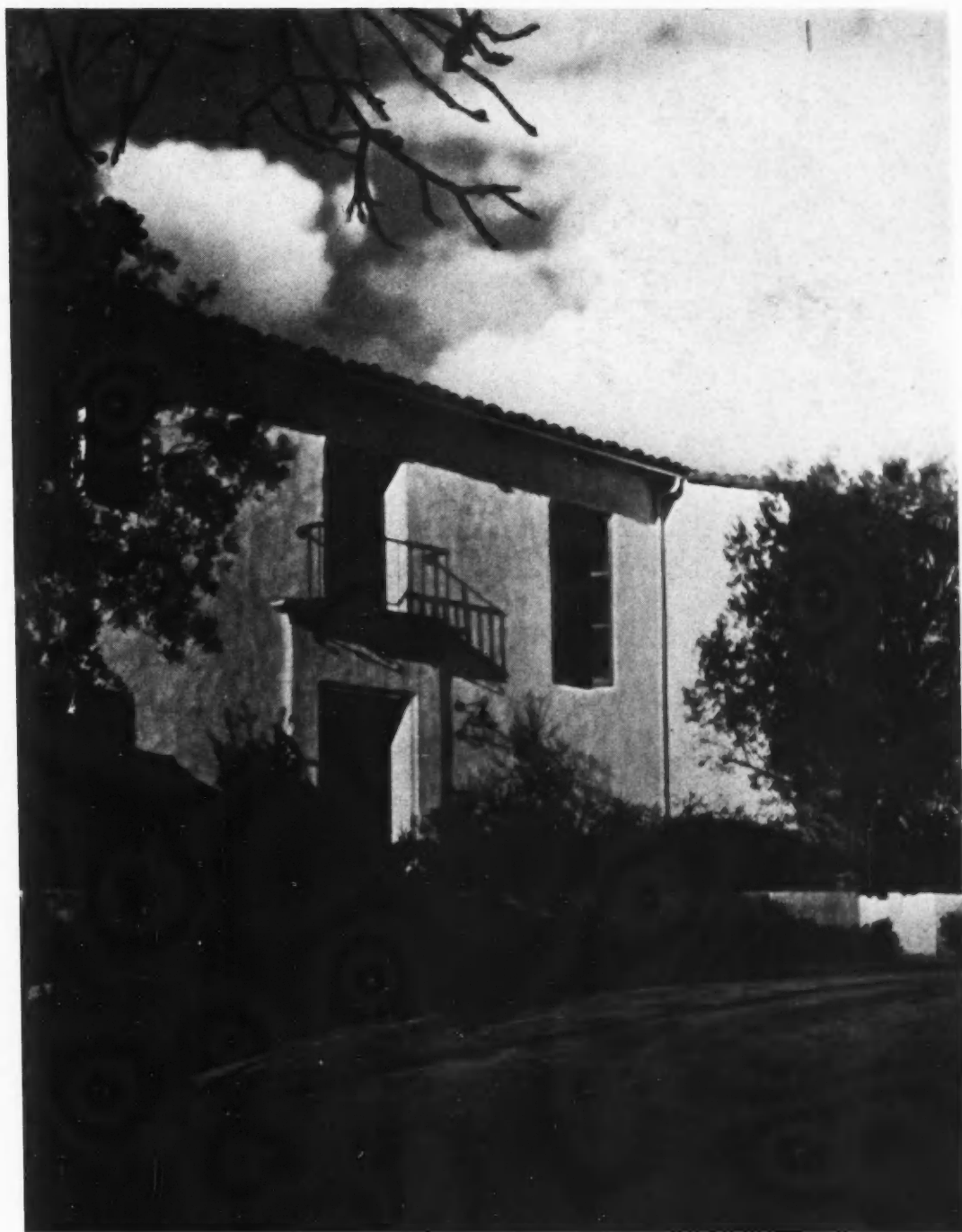
BANQUET HALL—RESIDENCE FOR MR. I. EISNER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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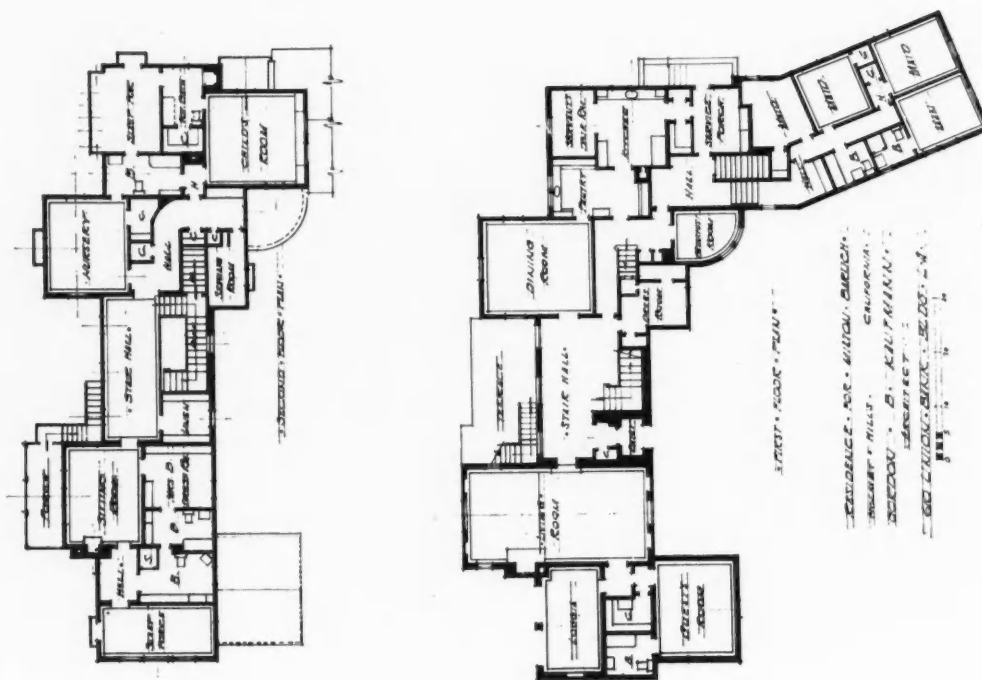
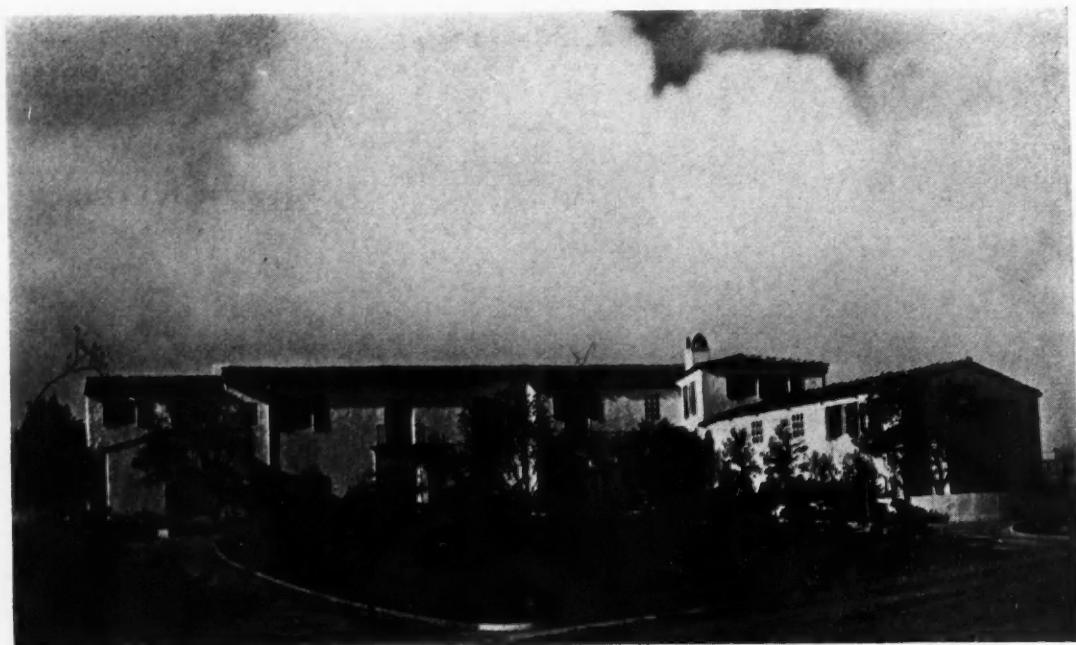
DINING ROOM—RESIDENCE FOR MR. I. EISNER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

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ENTRANCE—RESIDENCE FOR MR. MILTON BARUCH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

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RESIDENCE FOR MR. MILTON BARUCH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

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POOL AND GARDEN FRONT—RESIDENCE FOR MR. MILTON BARUCH, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT
Photo by Padilla Co.



TERRACE—RESIDENCE FOR MR. MILTON BARUCH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

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LOGGIA—RESIDENCE FOR MR. MILTON BARUCH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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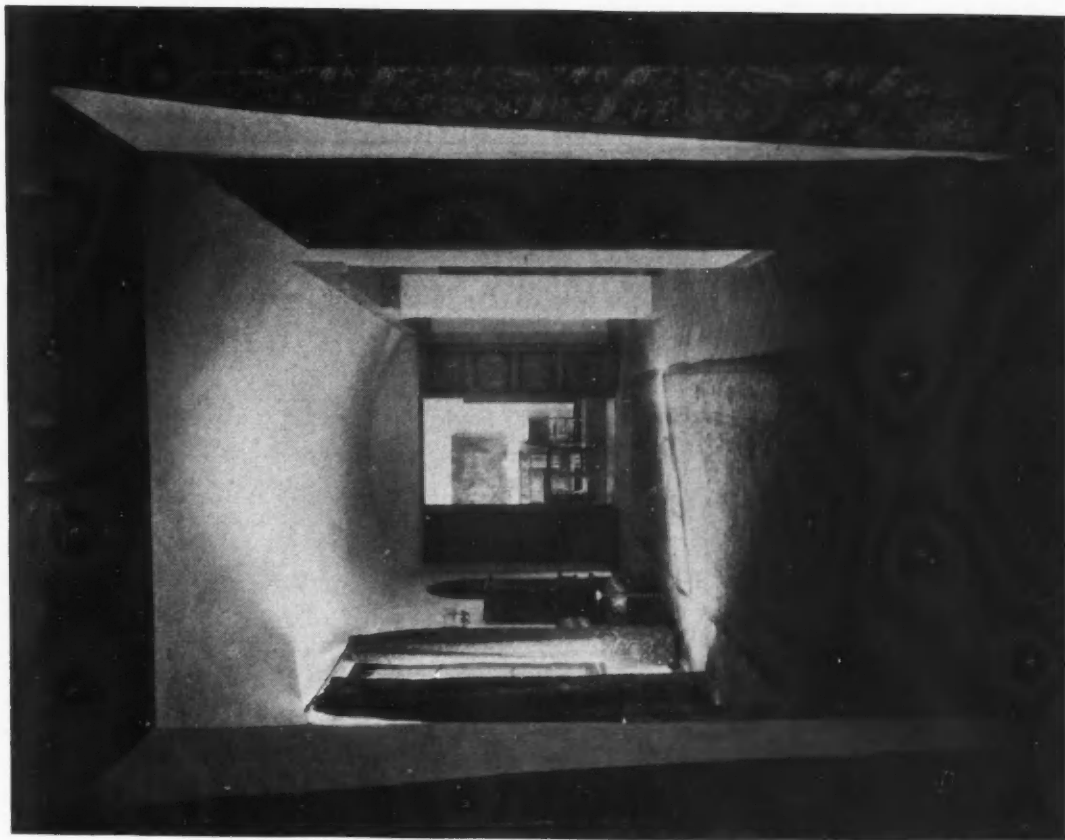


LIVING ROOM—RESIDENCE FOR MR. MILTON BARUCH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

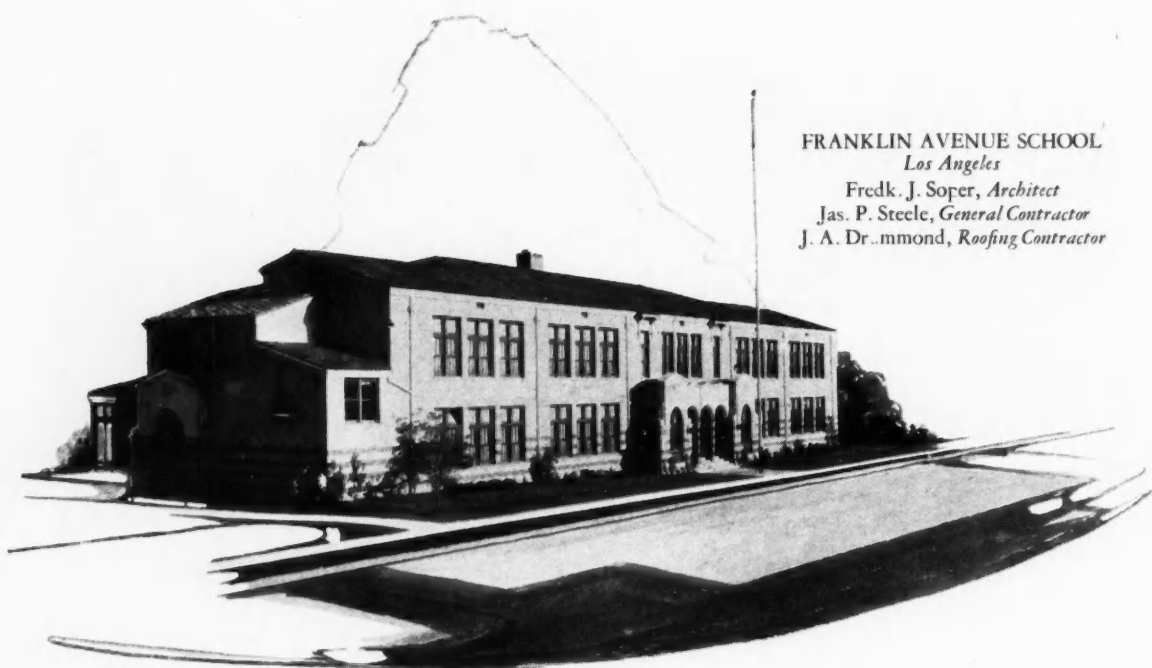
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ENTRANCE HALL—LIVING ROOM DETAIL—RESIDENCE FOR MR. MILTON BARUCH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT
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ENTRANCE HALL—LIVING ROOM DETAIL—RESIDENCE FOR MR. MILTON BARUCH, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT
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FRANKLIN AVENUE SCHOOL

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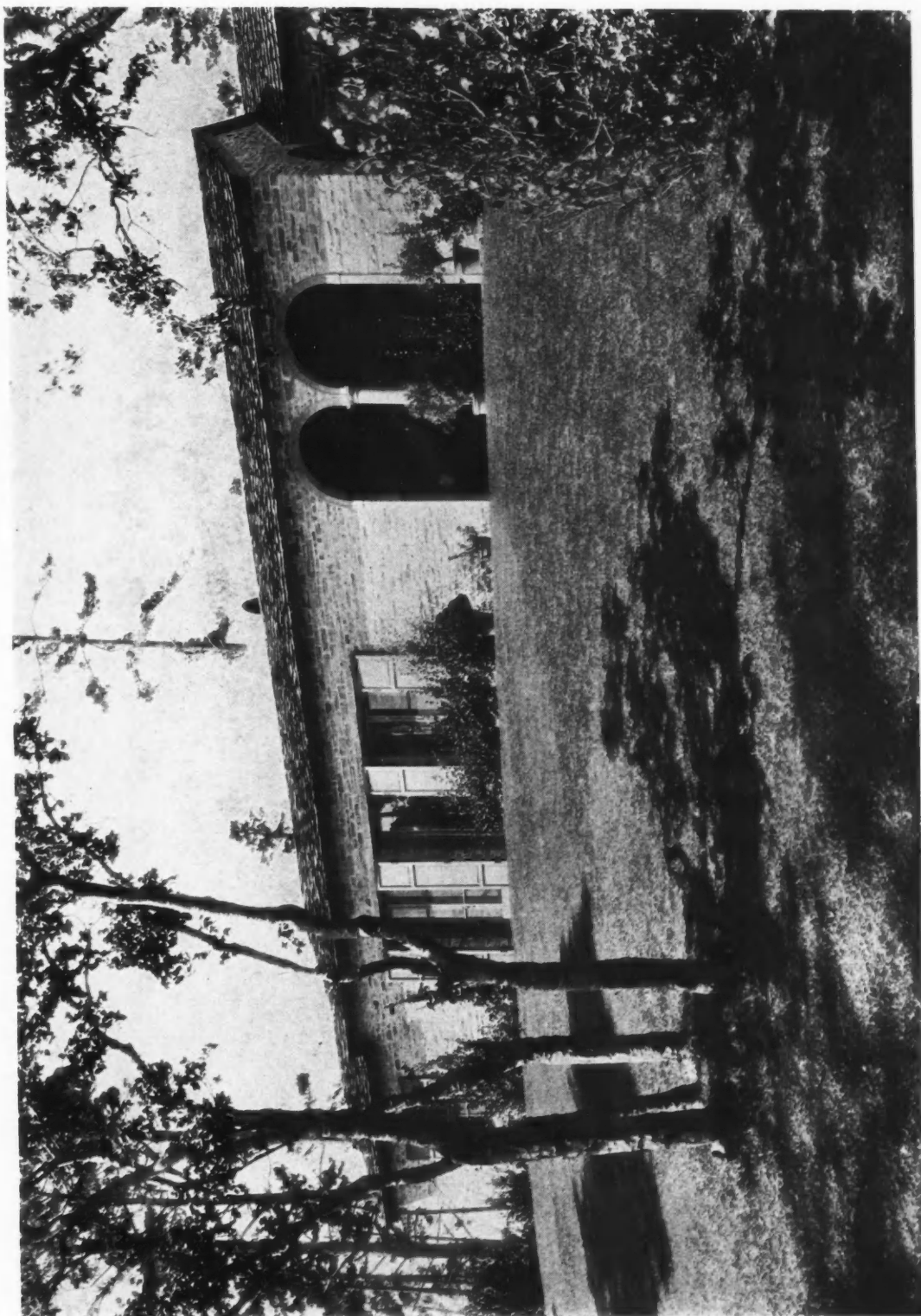
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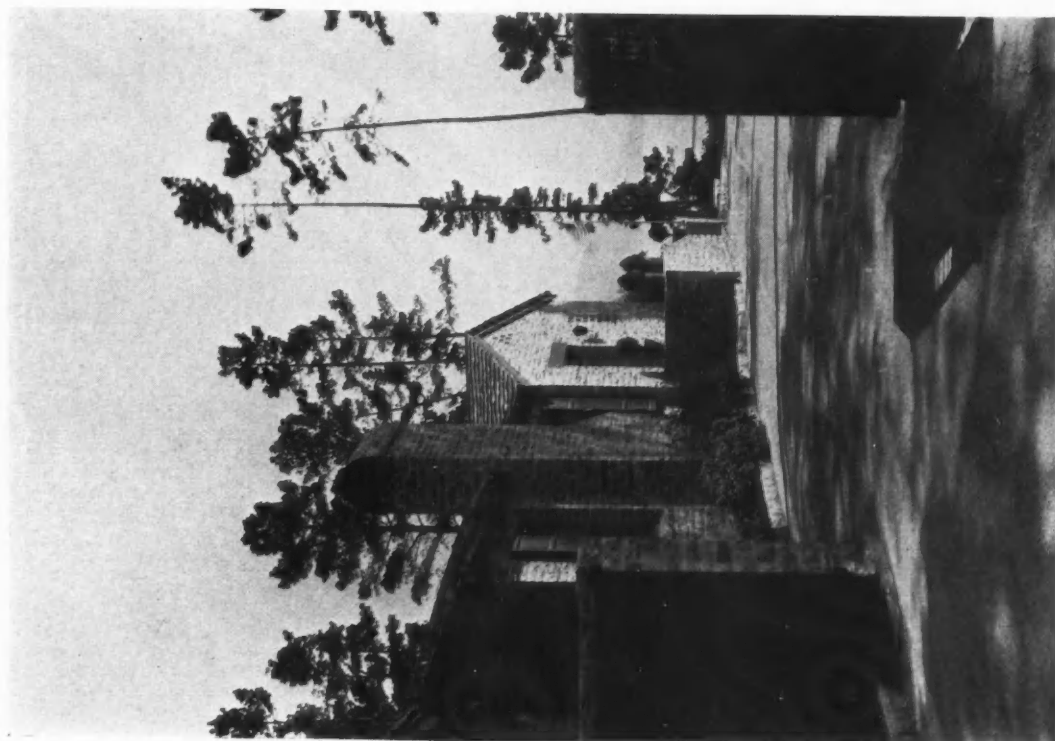
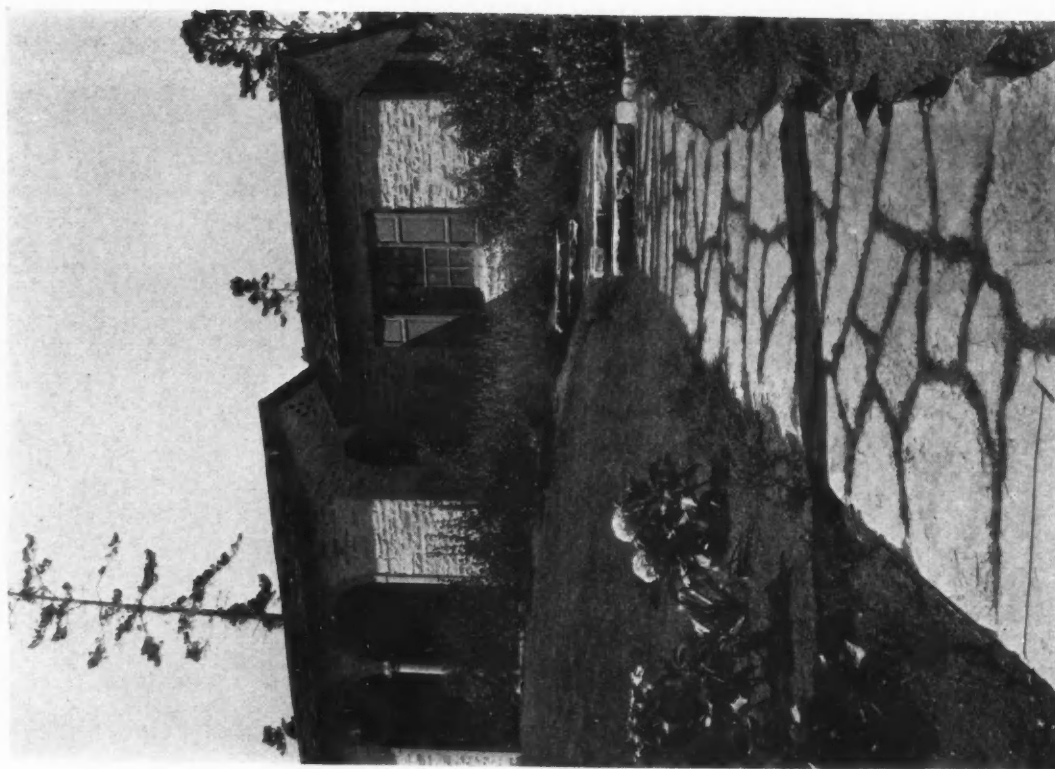
RESIDENCE OF MR. MALCOLM M'NAGHTEN, PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

Photo through courtesy Dowsett-Ruhl Co.



ABOVE—ENTRANCE; BELOW—PATIO; RESIDENCE OF MR. MALCOLM M'NAGHTEN, PEBBLE BEACH, CAL.
GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

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ENTRANCE GATE—LOGGIA—RESIDENCE OF MR. MALCOLM M'NAGHTEN, PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT
Photos through courtesy Deasett-Kuli Co.



Decorative Tile in black, red, and white carries out the Calpet color scheme in this distinctive filling station at Los Angeles—Roland E. Coate, Architect. The style is Tunisian, and under the warm, white Southern sunlight it is most attractive. ■

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INTERIOR DECORATING

✓ ORNAMENTAL TILE — *Its History and Renaissance*

[BY ZOE A. BATTU]



THE beginnings of civilization! The days far, far back that we are pleased to call the beginnings of civilization. What did mankind create in those days? What things or knowledge do we possess that the men of those days did not possess? What heritages have we of the beginnings of civilization? We have the heritage of myths. Poetry and song, lingering between the lines of very old myths, tell us that man possessed wisdom of a genuine and penetrating sort, even in the days when civilization was beginning. He wove into his myths strange and vital things. He builded into his architecture much that is to be sensed in his myths. He took the clay of the earth and gave it form, shape and color. He wrought tiles and into them he again wrote—yes, he burned into them the stories of his myths, the symbolisms of his life and thought.

Thus have men and their civilizations come by tile. And few indeed, if any, are the instances where the progress of civilization, as evaluated and expressed in architecture, is wholly without the embellishment of ornamental tile. In the Orient, in the Occident, throughout Europe—wherever men have put one stone upon another, they have invariably turned to tile for ornamentation, finding in the smaller units a flexible, harmonious medium with which to complete the object and motive of the larger masses. There have been times when the interest in and use of tile have languished. There have been peoples living in environments and under conditions not conducive to developing the ultimate possibilities of tiles, but even so, the interest in them has never entirely died out, nor been wholly absent, in the several modes of architecture, as developed by the different races and civilizations.

Consequently, it is not surprising that the architectural renaissance of this Far West, which draws its inspiration largely from the lands about the Mediterranean, where consummate skill was attained in the ceramic arts, turns again to this old-new medium. It could hardly be otherwise, for geographical and climatic conditions in Western America are generally similar to the conditions under which those older peoples and civilizations evolved their arts, cultures, architecture and philosophies. As the principles of the architecture developed in the lands bordering the Mediterranean are being given an interpretation and significance entirely Western, so are ornamental tiles undergoing a similar adaptation in the hands of Western makers, architects and decorators.

The present-day makers of tile are adding a new, virile richness to this very ancient medium. Indeed, improved methods of manufacture may enable us to rival, if not far exceed, the mastery of the ceramic arts that is accorded to past ages and workmen. Tiles made by hand or machine and burned in modern kilns are oftentimes things at which to marvel. Their color interest is truly magical and infinite—brilliant, exotic, delicate shades; mottled effects, shading away and shot with lights and shadows; full tones, subdued and pregnant with hidden values, which time and use will bring forth. To the interest of color may be added that of design—precise and geometrical or

freely fanciful, as the purposes of the tile may dictate.

The architect and decorator of both residential and commercial structures, on their part, show that they are fully alive to the opportunity tile presents. Where our first works and compositions in ornamental tile were often amateurish, crude and without special direction, there is now evidence of a conscious intelligence in this medium. There is an understanding of fitness—the conditions and circumstances in which tile may or may not be used to good advantage. There is a realization of relationships and the importance of fitting the smaller unit into the general scheme to secure harmony of color, size, shape, design and texture. It becomes apparent that the interior use of tile must be considered not only in relation to the architectural values, but also in relation to the furnishings. Whether the worker makes use of plain, solid-color squares or tiles more complex in color and design, he now strives to create a composition that in itself has interest, variety and unity, yet conveys something of the story, spirit and symbolism of the whole structure.

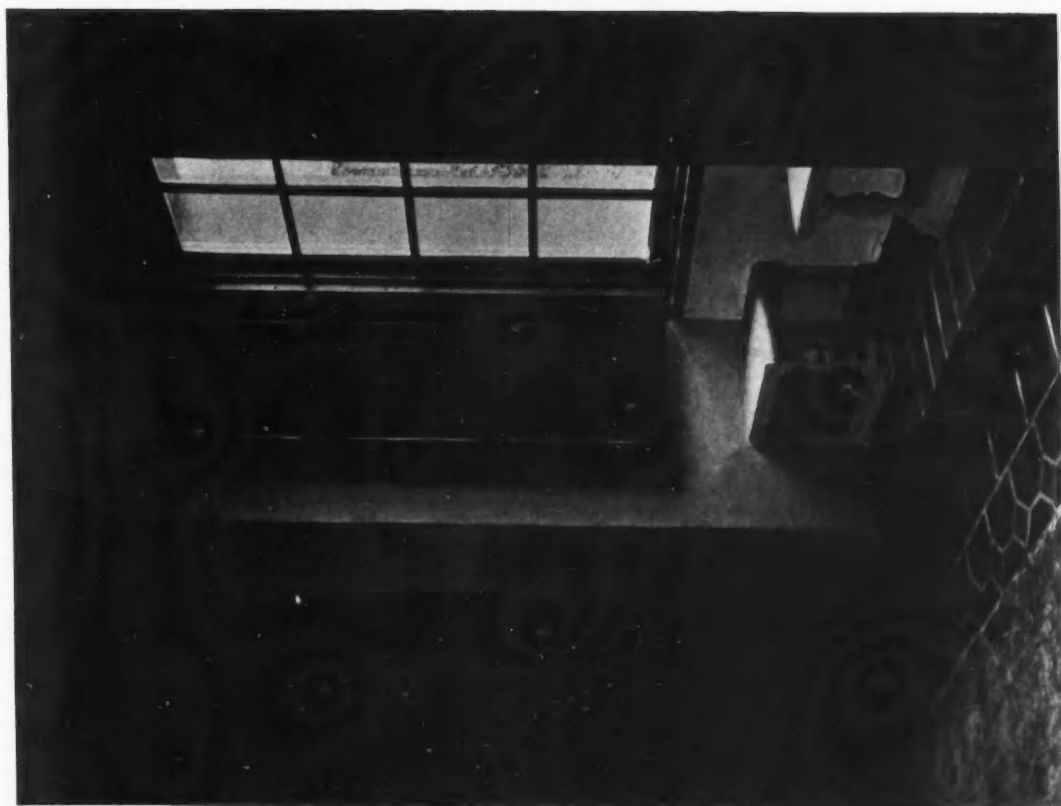
It was through correlation of these several factors that the ancients attained the mastery of the ceramic arts that to this day is something to travel far to see, to study and draw upon for inspiration. Considering all the factors that contribute to the renaissance of architecture and decorative tile in Western America, it is not unlikely that we, too, shall bring forth an art worthy of the traditions that inspire it—an art which makes rich contribution of new thought and creativeness to the original source.



Living Room—Residence of Mrs. J. Y. Baruh



STAIR HALL—RESIDENCE FOR DR. ED. JANS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT



STAIR HALL—HALL WINDOW—RESIDENCE FOR MR. I. EISNER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. GORDON B. KAUFMANN, ARCHITECT

Photos by W. M. Clarke



*Sketch of Chancel,
All Saints
Episcopal Church,
Pasadena, Cal.,
Johnson,
Kaufmann, &
Coate, Architects*

*Rood Screen
Pulpit, Lectern
and Seating by
American
Seating Company*

This Installation of

SANCTUARY WAINSCOTING [two Chapels and Nave]

TRI-SEAT and CANOPIES

SANCTUARY CHAIR • CONFESSIONALS

CREDENCE • BAPTISTRY DESK and SEAT

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is a typical example of the character and scope of our Wood
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601-9 Mission Street

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· EDITORIAL ·

The Inspector

WE ARE HAPPY to announce that *The Inspector* has been combined with the PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT, and that Mark C. Cohn, its publisher, joins the staff of the PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT.

Few men are better known to the building fraternity of the West Coast than is Mr. Cohn, who has spent the greater part of his life in the field of the allied building industry. For more than ten



MARK C. COHN

years he was chief deputy in the Los Angeles Municipal Building and Plumbing Departments. Later he was legislative expert for the State of California under auspices of the State Housing Institute and the Immigration and Housing Commission of California. Under his leadership California's State Housing Regulations were written into the statutes.

During the World War Mr. Cohn was Western representative of Government housing activities under the Industrial Housing Division of the United States Department of Labor, which functioned through the United States Housing Corporation and acted for the United States Shipping Board and Navy Department.

Mr. Cohn was California's first State Director of Housing; wrote the State Housing Manual, published in 1917, and is also author of the California Housing Handbook, which has been the standard guide used by architects, engineers, builders and public officials during the past four years. In private professional work Mr. Cohn,

with his staff, specializes as an expert consultant on housing and building regulations and inspection, with a public relations bureau in San Francisco, and branch offices in Los Angeles.

The valuable services which have been performed by *The Inspector* will be continued in the PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT and we believe that subscribers to both journals will profit by the combination.

* * *

Advertising

A RECENT COMMENT in a trade journal questions the policy of showing advertisements in text pages. This involves a much larger issue, and it may as well be faced frankly; what is advertising? Is it of any value to the reader—or is it bunk?

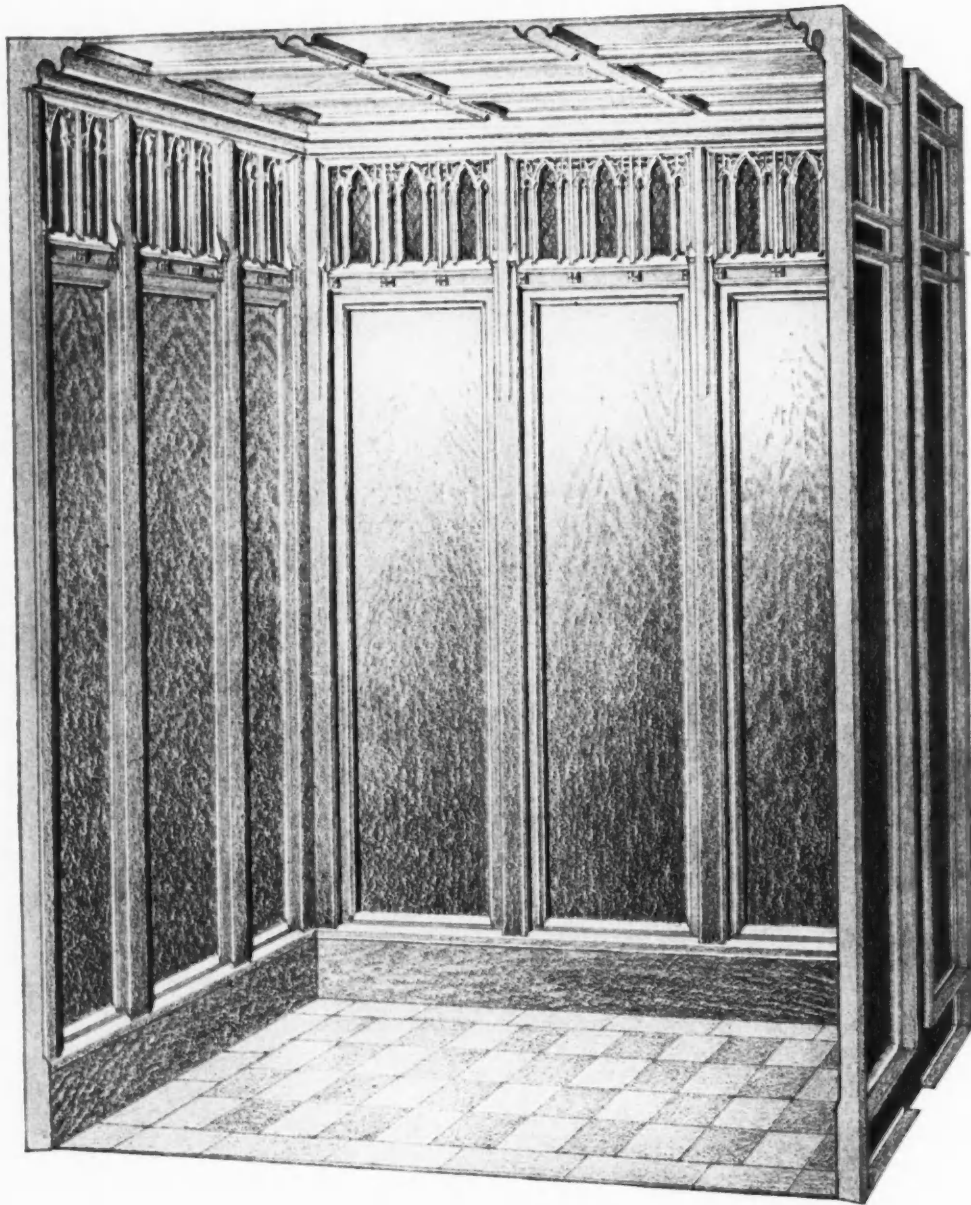
If the latter be true, even relegating it to the back door is a futile gesture, for it cannot conceal the fact that advertising revenue is, of course, the principal and essential source of income to any journal, and if advertising be worthless this revenue is received under false pretense.

But it is not true. The theory and ethics of advertising have undergone a radical change within the last quarter century. And this is more particularly the case with technical matters—those based on science or engineering. It has been found that in the long run—and not so long, at that—false or misleading assertions do not pay. The modern, almost universal, tendency is toward accuracy, and most statements are provable by test or reference.

It follows that, with the almost inconceivable multiplication of improved devices and methods and materials, the busy architect finds one of his best and easiest sources of information in the vivid, concise advertisement. A glance tells him what is new, or reminds him of what is true.

If this be so—and it is—the advertising page is as useful to the reader, though in a different way, as plate or text, and its location need only be governed by its appearance; many are quite as attractive as text pages; logically, they should be more so, to gain favorable attention. A further value is to be found in their use for separation of different types of building, so that in filing plates the architect is not confronted with a choice between a church on one page and a theater on its reverse—the Scylla and Charybdis of the filing system.

This is not an Apologia for Advertising, but a reminder that the World Do Move.

FORDERER
HOLLOW METAL

Elevator car of hollow metal construction,
finished in baked enamel, manufactured by

FORDERER CORNICE WORKS

Executive Offices and Factory:

Potrero Avenue and Sixteenth Street, San Francisco

Los Angeles Office:

927 W. M. Garland Building, 9th and Spring Streets

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS MONTHLY BULLETIN

OFFICERS

JOHN REID, JR., President
HARRIS ALLEN, Vice-President
ALBERT J. EVERS, Sec.-Treas.



DIRECTORS

FRED H. MEYER, three years
HENRY H. GUTTERSON, three years
J. S. FAIRWEATHER, two years
W. C. HAYS, two years
EARLE B. BERTZ, one year
WILL G. CORLETT, one year

NEXT MEETING

Unless notice is given to the contrary, the next regular meeting of the Northern California Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, will be held in the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club, 523 Pine street, on Tuesday, May 17, 1927, at 6:30 p. m. Dinner will be served at 75 cents per plate.

APRIL MEETING

The regular meeting of the Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held in the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club on Tuesday, April 19, 1927. The meeting was called to order by President John Reid, Jr., at 8 p. m.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ernest Coxhead, Wm. I. Garren, Chas. F. Masten, Lester Hurd, Wm. B. Farlow, Chas. F. Maury, Morris Bruce, J. S. Fairweather, Earle B. Bertz, R. I. Stringham, John Reid, Jr., A. J. Evers.

Mr. E. E. Johnson, Junior Member of the Institute, was present at the meeting.

MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as published.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

No unfinished business was reported.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

No reports of Standing Committees were heard.

GENERAL BUSINESS

The Secretary reported that a post-card vote had been taken on an assessment for Honor Awards. Due to some opposition, the Board of Directors decided not to levy the assessment.

A letter from the San Francisco Garden Club was read and ordered placed on file.

There was a general discussion of the activities of the State Board of Architecture.

The Secretary urged all members to bring forward candidates for members, also urging eligible Chapter members to become Institute members, pointing to the possible increase in Institute initiation fees.

There was some discussion of Chapter financing.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Mr. Bertz reported for the Exhibition Committee, stating that the arrangements were complete for the exhibit at Golden Gate Park in May. The committee also reported that the financing for the Honor Awards was to be undertaken by the Industrial Association of San Francisco, who will cooperate in making and furthering the awards.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT J. EVERS, Secretary.

S. F. ARCHITECTURAL CLUB NOTES



THE April meeting of the S. F. A. C. was unusually well attended. Business of the evening found such interest among the members that several times the meeting was taken from the hands of the Directorate and conducted from the floor. The question of female membership was discussed with great fervor, the anti-feminist section emerging victorious. Their victory was clinched by a dramatic oration delivered by Harold Weeks, who set forth his objection in such strong, ringing terms that individual opinion, if any, was completely squelched. Harold later in the evening carried the discussion to the Atelier, where he delighted the boys with a bit of gymnastics and tumbling. The usual committee reports, etc., preserved the order of the meeting, which was adjourned in plenty of time to do justice to the eats prepared by Teddy Ruegg and his trusty slaves.

Prof. C. J. Sly conducted a group from his engineering class to witness a series of experimental tests at the University of California on Saturday, April 16th. Instructive notes were made by his students on various testings of wood, steel and concrete.

The "Atelier Rats" made a clean sweep of the last Analytique Problem. J. McGilvray headed the list with a first mention and seconds were awarded to R. Igaz and J. Collins. With such good work in the Atelier we hope that the massier will find something favorable to report at the next meeting.

The club turned out strong for the theater party, held at the Alcazar Theater, Wednesday evening, April 27th. Some hundred and fifty members and friends were present to witness a most enjoyable comedy, "The Patsy." Dancing at a well-known cabaret climaxed a successful evening's entertainment. Arrangements and preparation were made by Ira Springer, Chairman Entertainment Committee.

The May meeting will feature old-timers' night. The old past presidents will be on hand and a full capacity crowd is expected. Appropriate entertainment will be furnished by the Entertainment Committee.

Plans for the club picnic to be held Sunday, May 22d, at Saratoga, have been completed. Information re transportation, etc., may be had from Ira Springer or Russ Coleman, Secretary.

Several new classes are being organized. Men interested in engineering, sketching, spec. writing, water color, etc., are requested to apply at the club for more definite information.

The Harvard Scholarship for 1927-1928 found three competitors in the club: H. Anderson, Ted Vierra and C. Trudell. It is earnestly hoped that one of the boys rings the bell.

"TRUDY."

THE INSPECTOR

TITLE REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

COMBINED WITH PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT AND EDITED BY MARK C. COHN

VOLUME THREE

[SERIAL ISSUE OF THE INSPECTOR]

NUMBER FIVE

ANNOUNCEMENT

BEGINNING with this issue *The Inspector* is combined with the *PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT*, including its special feature departments, with question, answer and complaint service divisions, familiarly known to readers as "Ask the Inspector" and "Tell the Inspector" columns.

All paid subscribers to *The Inspector* will, without further cost, receive the *PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT* and *The Inspector* combined until their subscription expires. All paid subscribers of *The Inspector* who are also paid subscribers to the *PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT* will be credited with the balance of their account on renewal of subscription to the *PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT* when their subscription expires.

Mark C. Cohn, publisher of *The Inspector*, also becomes associate editor of the *PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT*.

Readers of both the *PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT* and *The Inspector* will now have the benefit of the combined efforts of two successful organizations heretofore functioning separately and in some respects covering the same field. At the same time readers will get in one publication all feature, building and architectural news heretofore covered by the two publications.

* * *

WHITE ANTS IN REDLANDS

Building Inspector M. E. Armstrong of Redlands is reported to have found timbers in the library weakened as a result of an attack of termites. It is asserted this is the first case of the white-ant pest discovered in that city. The building inspector urged immediate action by the Library Board in replacing some of the timber structural members.

* * *

ZONES IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS

An ordinance passed by the board of supervisors of Los Angeles county is asserted to be the first which comprehends establishing building zones outside of cities. It creates seven zones to regulate classes of building, occupancies and uses of properties. Eventually the scope of ordinance will be extended to cover other portions of the county commonly designated as unincorporated territory.

* * *

Santa Barbara and Sacramento now have duly established chapters of the Associated General Contractors of America. The prospect of forming a regional association of A. G. C. chapters on the Pacific Coast is being discussed.

TIMELY SAFETY ORDER

Commendable ruling has been issued by the Municipal Building and Safety Commission of Los Angeles, through its building and plumbing inspection division, relating to materials for venting gas-fired appliances safely.

The Chief of the Fire Department in that city is quoted as having said 25 fires in two weeks originated from improperly vented gas-fired appliances due to the use of unsuitable materials.

The official bulletin issued by the Los Angeles officials reads:

"Building Division Employees: Hereafter do not approve glazed terra-cotta tile for gas vents for any type of gas-burning appliance.

"All terra-cotta tile for this purpose must be unglazed, as the glazed sewer pipe cracks very readily under heat and is a fire menace to any building in which it is installed, there having been many recent fires due to the use of this kind of pipe."

* * *

BUILDING INSPECTORS' ANNUAL MEETING

The Building Officials' Conference at its thirteenth annual meeting in Chicago considered a number of subjects of interest to the building fraternity.

Salaries of building inspectors was one of the first subjects discussed. Other subjects related to arc-welding, work of the Underwriters' Laboratories, uniform building code, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, city planning as related to building departments, the Florida hurricane and its effects on building, the building code committee of the Department of Commerce, organization of building departments, preparation of plans and specifications by building departments for public buildings and the licensing of contractors.

* * *

ALIEN MAY CONTRACT PUBLIC WORK

Although State laws require governmental bodies to employ only American citizens on public works, the Appellate Court has held in substance the restriction applies to employees and that an independent contractor is not an employee.

James L. King, deputy district attorney of San Bernardino county, is reported to have so ruled in a case where the school authorities let a contract to one who it was alleged had not yet become a citizen of the United States.

* * *

STATE BOARD CONDEMNS PIER

The California State Industrial Accident Commission is reported to have condemned as hazardous a pier in Redondo Beach. A. B. Wagner, construction engineer of the State Commission, is reported to have examined the concrete pier and to have held that it was unsafe for public use and that big cracks had appeared in 62 of the iron and concrete piers.

THE INSPECTOR

DIDS AND DIDN'TS—*What Legislature Accomplished*

[[BY MARK C. COHN]]

Expert Consultant on Housing and Building Regulations

(This is the twenty-third of a series of articles on building codes.)



WHAT did the California Legislature do with laws affecting the building industry, is the question being asked by the building fraternity. And the question appears appropriate since building regulation seems to be the life of the party nowadays when everybody is doing it. This article, however, goes to print too early to cover the details of all legislative doings. And no one knows what the Legislature might do with bills pending before it finally adjourns. Even then, it will take some time to unscramble the last-moment rush of the legislative mill to find out what did happen.

So it is not amiss to point out what the Legislature didn't do. For example, no laws were passed to insure better-built buildings. Before the Legislature convened there was much enthusiastic urging of a law to strengthen the State act regulating the practice of architecture.

Suggestions for a law to license professional engineers also were given much publicity. And both these proposed measures were coupled with favorable discussion for a third law to require greater use of the highly specialized professional service rendered by architects and structural engineers. This much-talked-about legislation failed to materialize. And to do full justice to the State solons, it must be said they cannot be blamed, because none of this highly desirable legislation was presented for consideration.

The happy part of the matter is that all the discussion during the past few months has not been in vain. The agitation for better-designed and better-built buildings will no doubt be continued and crystallized into a tangible movement within the next two years.

Another thing the Legislature didn't do was pass two companion measures to regulate the installation of plumbing, gas and water pipes and sewer connections throughout the State. Licensing and examination of master and journeymen plumbers also would have been governed by these bills.

The principle involved in the State plumbing bills is conceded to be a meritorious one, even though some of the phraseology invited opposition. Consequently, this agitation for uniform standards in a State plumbing code likewise perhaps will be furthered during the next two years so that a similar measure will be accorded very careful consideration two years hence.

Two bills proposing to license, bond and register building contractors suffered a similar fate. Here apparently a greater divergence of opinion developed than was the case with the State plumbing bills. It is not improbable that before the next session of the Legislature unanimity of thought will be brought about through some measure which will more fully satisfy all concerned. In which event a licensing bill for building contractors might evolve.

The Legislature did enact a measure which makes possible the adoption of electrical wiring, plumbing and building ordinances without legal publication. In the

event this law is held not to conflict with requirements of city charters, or where city charters are silent as to requirements for legal publication of ordinances, building regulations might readily be passed by the legislative bodies in cities merely by the adoption of a short ordinance referring to whatever comprehensive regulation or specification is desired to be adopted, three copies of which must be filed with the city clerk and become permanent records.

Without question, smaller cities have failed to enact adequate building regulation because of the requirements and cost involved in giving ordinances the requisite legal publication. And this enabling act will relieve cities of that embarrassment.

On the other hand, the law has some dangerous aspects. Legislative bodies could misuse it by changing building regulations without notice to those who might be vitally concerned. And because of the cheapness of passing new building ordinances might change them frequently to satisfy every Tom, Dick and Harry.

Another bill passed by the Legislature amends the California State Housing Act. In all probability the Governor will sign this measure promptly. Comment on its provisions will appear on this page in a forthcoming issue.

A second measure aimed to amend the State Housing Act would permit sleeping and cooking in the same room in apartments. Apart from whatever doubtful merit might attach to this proposal which cannot now be handled by intelligent enforcement, written into the State Housing Act it might result in confusion bordering on the nullification of other requirements in that State law. It was passed in the Assembly and some hold hope it will weather the Senate.

At this writing it is predicted other bills here briefly digested will fail of passage. To define a hotel as a building with not less than 50 rooms and with ground floor lobby. To further restrict the employment of alien labor on public works. To provide safeguards for audiences in itinerant shows and carnivals.

Creating a new State board to be known as the "State Fire Prevention Survey," which would be charged with the duty of recommending building and fire prevention legislation two years hence.

Amending the State Labor Camp Act as regards sanitation and ventilation and to provide that bunks, with suitable bedding, including pillows and sheets, be supplied employees. To regulate construction, sanitation and maintenance of auto camps and providing for licensing and inspection. And to regulate the labeling of containers for oils, paints and varnishes.

Two different proposals defining, regulating and licensing dry cleaning and dyeing establishments seem doomed to die in committee.

On the whole, the building industry suffered no harm by any new legislative enactments so far analyzed by this publication. And there is no evidence that the building industry might be enhanced by any regulatory legislation adopted.

THE INSPECTOR

STRINGENT HOUSING LAW ENFORCEMENT

Determined to stop the occupancy of apartments and hotels without permits and certificates, the housing division of the San Francisco Health Department has resorted to placarding buildings while in course of construction.

Notices to owners and builders printed in letters nearly two inches in height are being nailed on buildings to warn against occupancy of apartment houses and hotels before a "certificate of completion" and "permit of occupancy" are obtained.

The full printed placard, 14" x 11" in size, reads as follows: "To Owner or Builder: Before this building is completed, an application for a final inspection must be made at the Department of Public Works. For a certificate of final completion when above certificate is issued the owner or builder must apply to the Department of Public Health for a permit of occupancy, otherwise these premises cannot be occupied."

It is contended that speculative builders often sell buildings while in course of construction and that violations of the housing law are passed on to the new owners without their knowledge. Now the placards will serve to tell all who read—"caveat emptor"—let the purchaser beware.

* * *

S. F. ENGINEERS' MONTHLY MEETING

More than 300 engineers attended the last monthly meeting of the San Francisco Bay region Society of Engineers in San Francisco. Captain G. B. Landenberger, U. S. N., for years in command of the Asiatic Fleet, told the engineers about China and the present war.

George W. Van Buren of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, assisted by a corps of young women, demonstrated to the engineers the detailed workings of a complete telephone switchboard.

* * *

CHULA VISTA ADOPTS ZONING CODE

Ordinance No. 163, effective in Chula Vista, Cal., comprehends the establishment of five zones prescribing the classes of buildings and structures that may be built, the uses to which buildings may be put, and in some features regulates the construction of buildings and structures according to the districts in which they are built.

* * *

OCEANSIDE ADOPTS BUILDING AMENDMENT
An amended ordinance in Oceanside, Cal., which is now effective, regulates the moving and altering of buildings which are transported across streets, alleys and other thoroughfares and applies to buildings which are razed.

* * *

A movement reported to have originated in San Mateo has for its objective a set of uniform building regulations for the entire county so that electrical wiring, plumbing and building will be carried on uniformly in the various cities of the county.

* * *

Paul F. Langworthy, long secretary-manager of the Los Angeles Builders' Exchange, has resigned that post. Frank W. Plane, formerly with the E. K. Wood Lumber Company, has been appointed secretary to succeed Mr. Langworthy.

* * *

Walter Strecke has been appointed building inspector of Santa Rosa to fill the office left vacant when W. B. Simpson died.

* * *

Reports from Glendale indicate that city soon will enact a comprehensive ordinance regulating plastering.

POMONA ADOPTS ELECTRICAL CODE

Supplementing the rules and regulations of the California State Industrial Accident Commission, the Railroad Commission of the State of California, rules and regulations of the Immigration and Housing Commission of California, the regulations laid down in the National Electrical Code, and safety regulations approved by the American Engineering Standards Committee, and rules of the Board of Fire Underwriters, Pomona has adopted a comprehensive code regulating the installation and maintenance of electrical wiring and appliances. It licenses contractors also.

* * *

UTILIZE UNDERGROUND SPACE FOR BUILDING

Los Angeles seems destined to build downward in order to relieve an almost intolerable congested situation for parking automobiles. That city limits the height of buildings to 150 feet, but apparently there is no restriction how deep they may build. One building now in course of construction has three basement floors and it is reported another building will be designed with five stories below ground.

* * *

WEAVER IS NATIONAL COUNCILOR

Sylvester L. Weaver, well known to the building fraternity, has again been honored by appointment to the office of National Councilor in the United States Chamber of Commerce, representing the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, of which formerly he was president. The building industry of the Pacific Coast is therefore assured of being well represented in the national affairs of that organization.

* * *

GIRL JOINS ENGINEERS' SOCIETY

After 75 years the barriers have been broken and Elsie Eaves of Denver is reported to have been admitted to the American Society of Civil Engineers. She is the first woman to be admitted to that organization since it was founded three-quarters of a century ago.

* * *

NEW ARCHITECTS LICENSED

Howard Peyton Hess, Carl E. Sjoberg and Edwin L. Westberg of Pasadena, Los Angeles and Alhambra, respectively, are recent candidates granted certificates to practice architecture by the Southern District Board of the California State Board of Architecture.

* * *

ENGINEERS ELECT OFFICERS

Officers elected by the Los Angeles Chapter, American Association of Engineers, for the ensuing year, are: E. E. Glass, president; Rolf R. Newman, vice-president. The following were elected directors: J. W. Ludlow, R. W. Stewart and W. C. Hogoboom.

* * *

Portland may change its height limit for buildings from 10 to 12 stories. Another proposed change in the Portland Building Code would permit the use of wooden trim, sash and doors in high buildings where metal now is required.

* * *

Pending in Los Angeles is a code that comprehends changes in the requirements for the installation of plumbing and gas piping and relating to the examination of master and journeymen plumbers.

* * *

Amended ordinances in Oakland will require that plastering and roofing contractors be licensed and must secure permits.

THE INSPECTOR

Ask THE INSPECTOR

Under this heading are published questions and answers dealing with building problems. Herewith are published a number of queries asked of The Inspector and the answers. Pop the question. Your name will be omitted if you wish.

Tell THE INSPECTOR

This column is dedicated to kicks and comments. Names omitted on request. Right is reserved to publish or reject any complaint received. Give name and address in evidence of good faith. This department is open for constructive criticisms.

Q.—Was the State law on plumbing regulations passed by the Legislature? Apparently two laws governing plumbers and plumbing are being considered. What is the major difference in these laws? I would like to see published the status of these laws.

A.—Two bills were introduced in the California Legislature that proposed the regulation of sanitary plumbing installed in any building anywhere in California. These bills, too, would have licensed master and journeymen plumbers. However, the bills were companion measures with like provisions.

Neither bill was adopted. Sufficient opposition apparently developed in the Senate committee on the original wording of the bill to keep it from being passed on to the floor for vote. The Assembly bill was materially amended in committee and passed out without recommendation for or against the measure. The bill was returned to the committee, where it remained.

The principle and intent of the bills are meritorious and perhaps they will again be proposed two years hence.

Q.—When can the proposed State law to license building contractors again be considered? I am glad the proposed laws were rejected by the State lawmakers, but please do not publish names on this letter.

A.—The California Legislature meets every two years. The next regular session will be convened on the first Monday in January, 1929. The proposed law can be considered again during that session.

Q.—What has become of the amendments to State laws for apartments? In THE INSPECTOR about two or three months ago you published stories about changes in that law.

A.—A bill passed by the California Legislature would amend the State Housing Act in some respect. Elsewhere in this issue appears comment on the same subject. The bill has not been signed by the Governor at this writing, but in all probability it will be signed. If the bill is signed, comment will appear here.

Q.—I understand the Underwriters' Laboratories have an office on the Pacific Coast. Can you tell me where it is?

A.—With the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1014 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco.

Q.—George A. Downing, inspector of building of Monterey Park, California, asks:

"Will you be kind enough to give me the total valuation of building in San Francisco from 1906 to 1927?"

A.—John P. Horgan, chief building inspector in San Francisco, says building permits total \$653,479,088 for the period from May, 1906, to March 31, 1927.

M. G. Riggs, fire chief, becomes building inspector, and under the terms of the new building ordinance adopted by the Board of Trustees in Hayward he will receive as compensation the fees provided by that measure.

At a group meeting of building inspectors held in Fresno the proposed Uniform Building Code was the subject of discussion and revision.

Proposal to enlarge the fire limits in Portland is supported by city officials and opposed by industrial interests.

BEAUTIFY UNSIGHTLY ROOFS

Now and then one observes outstanding examples of real artistic treatment of roofs designed to top off structures that may be classed as architectural achievements.

The flat type of roof predominates on buildings designed for commercial, mercantile and office purposes. Apartment houses and hotels more often than otherwise are designed with flat roofs. It is this type of flat roof that appears to have been neglected. Here is much room for improvement. And flat roofs can profitably be used to greater advantage than has been the case in the past.

Go to the roof of the average building and what will you find? Usually the roof is cluttered with a lot of hideous-looking tin-clad penthouses for elevators and machinery. No two of the same size.

Rusty-looking water tanks that appear to be in perilous positions and a conglomeration of radio aerials, telephone and power wires are the sight that usually greets one visiting the roof of a building.

Not infrequently the sight encountered on roofs is reminiscent of an old-fashioned Chinese laundry with a variety of garments scattered over the housetops. No two alike. And no Chinese laundry ever exuded the numerous odors and stench that come from an assortment of chimneys that incinerate garbage, permeate the air with foul smoke, soot and ashes. Gas flues vie with one another in sending out poisonous fumes. And the malodorous plumbing vents belch out nauseating sewer gases.

Yet roof spaces, especially flat roofs, can readily be made delightful spots. In crowded cities where recreation centers are few and far between roof spaces can be made to serve an enjoyable, healthful and utilitarian purpose.

It is therefore refreshing to view with approbation a few examples of what can be done with a flat roof. One might compare the delightful atmosphere of roofs that have been treated artistically with the word picture given of what roofs usually look like. And hope that roof spaces of the future will be beautified.

CITIES SEEK NEW BUILDING CODES

Lamenting the lack of building regulations in Corvallis, Ore., the local officials are working on a set of recommended practices with the objective of developing building and zoning codes.

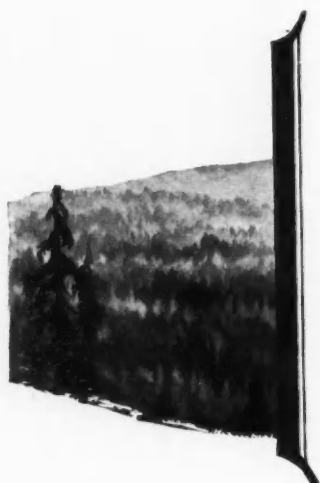
Aberdeen and Mt. Vernon in Washington are two other cities seeking new building codes.

BEVERLY HILLS AMENDS PLUMBING CODE

Ordinance No. 215, now effective in Beverly Hills, Cal., fixes regulations for the installation of plumbing and gas piping and furnace work, defines a plumbing contractor, and provides for the licensing and bonding of those engaged in the business of plumbing installation.

J. R. Shields, city building inspector of Sacramento, at a meeting of building material dealers explained the salient features of the new Building Code which became effective this year and urged cooperation of all affected by its requirements to secure uniform enforcement.

Harry E. Blake recently resigned from the office of city engineer of Alhambra.



*...from the
forests of the
West Coast...*



West Coast Hemlock

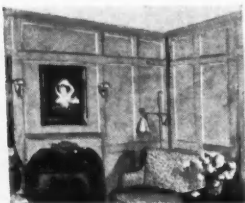
from obscurity to importance in six short years

In 1921 West Coast Hemlock was little known to the country at large. Today it is recognized as one of the nation's important woods. This rapid development has come without exploitation—through proof of worth by actual use.

WEST COAST HEMLOCK is a distinct species—it grows only in the Douglas Fir forests of the Pacific Northwest. It is a wood of high character, free from the shake and brashness usually ascribed to the hemlock species. It has only to be used once to be favored for flooring, finish, siding, studding, framing, boards and boxes.

—for flooring:

West Coast Hemlock flooring has a light, even color and a uniform texture. As it ages it becomes harder—it wears evenly and stays smooth—it wears down instead of splintering up.



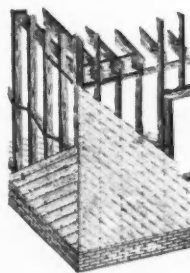
Much of the beauty of a home depends on the wood for interior finish. U. S. Forest Service Bulletin 115 says, "As a finish lumber western hemlock has the advantage of containing practically no pitch; it has a beautiful grain, works smoothly, takes stain readily. . . It presents a comparatively hard surface and consequently does not mar easily." Its smooth satiny surface and comparative hardness make a splendid base for enamel.

—for finish:

Much of the beauty of a home depends on the wood for interior finish. U. S. Forest Service Bulletin 115 says, "As a finish lumber western hemlock has the advantage of containing practically no pitch; it has a

—for framing and boards:

U. S. Forest Service Bulletin 115 says of West Coast Hemlock, "In house construction western hemlock is used a great deal as a framing material." It is strong, light, quite durable, easy to handle and easy to work. It takes nails without splitting and holds them firmly.



For studding and framing, its uniformity in growth and small knots make it interchangeable in strength with Douglas Fir.

West Coast Hemlock makes splendid boards for formwork, sheathing, under-flooring and other structural purposes.

—for siding:

West Coast Hemlock siding is easy to nail without splitting. It is free from pitch; takes paint easily and holds it well.

—write for booklet!



Interesting and valuable information about West Coast Hemlock and its uses will be found in our new, illustrated booklet on this choice wood from the Douglas Fir forests of the Pacific Northwest. We will be glad to send it to you if you address West Coast Lumber Bureau, 560DD Stuart Building, Seattle, Wash.

W215A

You can get West Coast Hemlock from Retail Lumber Dealers

Architectural Competition

for the Uses of

West Coast Woods

in Home Construction

J. LISTER HOLMES, A. I. A., *Professional Adviser*

PROGRAM FOR A RESIDENCE AND GARAGE

Proposed by C. W. Stimson, Seattle, who is presenting first and second prizes; offered by West Coast Lumber Bureau; sponsored by Washington State Chapter A. I. A. **Competition open to any Architect, Architectural Firm, Designer, or Draughtsman.** Closing date: August 1, 1927.

COMPENSATION TO COMPETITORS

West Coast Lumber Bureau agrees to award the following prizes immediately after the judgment of the jury:

For First Prize Design	-	-	-	-	\$2,000.00
For Second Prize Design	-	-	-	-	500.00
Ten Mentions, each	-	-	-	-	100.00

PURPOSE AND INTENT OF COMPETITION

The special purpose and intent of this Competition is to develop and bring forth the uses, applications, and methods of construction and finishing of the woods of the Pacific Northwest, Douglas Fir, West Coast Hemlock, Sitka Spruce and Western Red Cedar. It is the thought of the Bureau that the methods of use and the beauty in treatment of these woods has as yet been merely touched upon and that applied ingenuity will bring forth new and effective developments, both in using and beautifying these products. It is hoped the most competent architectural designers will be encouraged to bring their talent to bear in ingenious ways towards most artistic results.

PROGRAM OF COMPETITION

Subject of this design will be an attractive all-year-round residence and garage to be principally built of wood. The house shall contain not more than seven principal rooms, confined with the garage to an immediate site of 12,000 square feet. The plans shall be convenient in arrangement and adaptable to general living conditions. Garage to accommodate one automobile and may either be a part of the house or detached.

JURY OF AWARD

The Jury of Award will consist of five Architects of national repute, selected from representative sections of the United States. The Jury will meet within two weeks after the termination of the competition and winning competitors and those deserving honorable mention will be notified immediately of the awards.

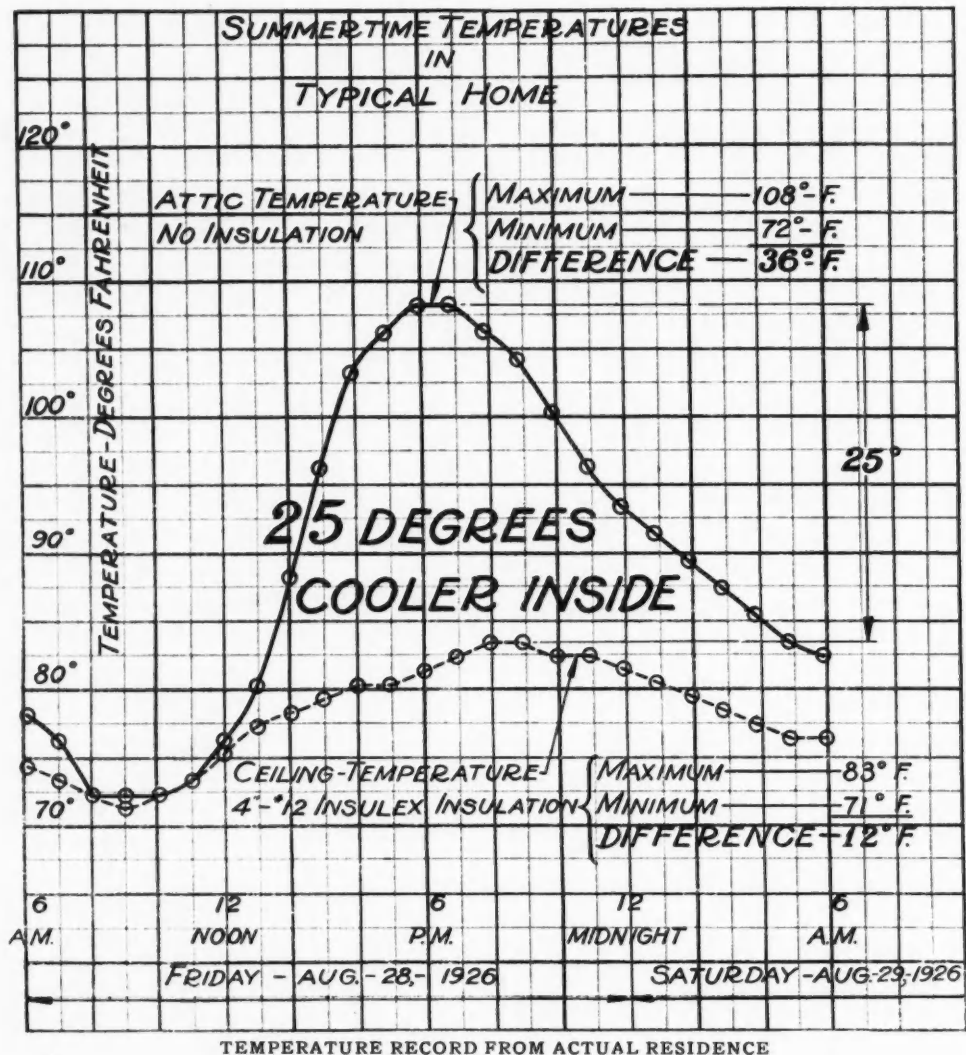
CONSIDERATIONS OF THE JURY OF AWARD

1. Novelty and originality in the treatment and use of woods native to the Pacific Northwest.
2. Excellence and ingenuity of plans.
3. Architectural merit of the design and fitness of the application to a frame house.
4. Practicability of construction.
5. Fitness of the design as a whole to meet the needs of the problem.
6. Excellence of drawings will be given consideration by the jury, but will rate a small percentage in proportion to the other considerations.

COMMUNICATIONS

W216A

Copies of program and information concerning the woods included in this competition, can be obtained from the Professional Adviser, J. Lister Holmes, 1014 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Washington



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means fuel saving in Winter also. **Q** No other material provides the insulation and fire protection afforded by Insulex — for the same cost. **Q** Summer comfort and fire protection are easily and economically obtainable in structures already built as well as in new construction by the use of

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MORE INFORMATION ON WEST COAST WOODS ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

Following are questions on a number of points submitted by competitors, together with the answers, by J. Lister Holmes, professional adviser, in the West Coast Woods Architectural Competition:

Q.—Have any arrangements been made for passing plans through the Canadian and American customs houses?

*A.—*Arrangements have been made for Mr. R. H. H. Alexander, Secretary, British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Ltd., 917 Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, British Columbia, to act as the representative of the West Coast Lumber Bureau in connection with the West Coast Woods Architectural Competition. All architects in Canada who participate in the competition are requested to send their designs to Mr. Alexander in Vancouver, who will see that the designs are passed through the customs and delivered in proper form to the professional adviser in Seattle. All those in Canada who enter the competition should have their designs in the hands of Mr. Alexander in Vancouver not later than 4 p. m., July 20, 1927, so as to allow sufficient time for delivery of the drawings to the professional adviser before the closing date.

Q.—Shall the perspective drawing be clear and sharp or in sketch form?

*A.—*This is at the option of the competitor.

Q.—Are there any obligations in entering this competition?

*A.—*None whatever.

Q.—Is it permissible for two persons to submit a joint drawing or one person two drawings?

*A.—*Two persons may join in submitting one drawing or any competitor may submit as many as he or she chooses.

Q.—Does the delivery refer to mailing time or delivery in Seattle?

*A.—*No drawing received later than 5 p. m., August 1, 1927, at the office of the professional adviser, in Seattle, will be accepted.

* * *

ASK ADEQUATE PAY FOR ENGINEERS

"Of all the learned professions, the members of the engineering profession are most underpaid, and it is the one profession that today does least for its members to remedy this evil," asserts C. J. Ullrich, president of the American Association of Engineers.

This association has resolved to work for adequate compensation for all engineers. To that end it has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The economic conditions during the past few years have materially increased the cost of living; and

"Whereas, Salaries of engineers have not kept pace with the increased cost of living; and

"Whereas, Engineers are not receiving adequate compensation for services performed and responsibilities carried by them; and

"Whereas, It is a moral obligation of the engineering profession to exert its influence to change this condition; now, therefore, it is

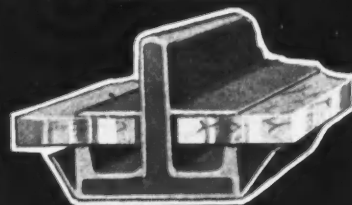
"Resolved, That the American Association of Engineers commits itself definitely to a policy of adequate compensation for engineers, based upon the services rendered and responsibilities carried and that this association employ every and all means in its power to obtain adequate compensation for engineers."

* * *

The merging of three well-known companies under the name of the Edward L. Soule Company was reported recently, and involves the American System of Reinforcing of Los Angeles and the Concrete Engineering Company of California with the Soule Steel Company.

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Left Center:
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Bank Building,
Geo. W. Kelham, Architect—
San Francisco

Right Center:
Deseret News Building,
Ashton & Evans, Architects

Below:
Ezra Thompson Building,
Pope & Burton, Architects

Bottom of Page—
Foreground:
Federal Reserve
Bank Building,
Young & Hanson, Architects

Right of Same:
Medical Arts Building,
Cannon & Fetzer, Architects




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Denver, Colo. . . . 1259 California Str.
Salt Lake City, Utah 619 McIntyre Bldg.



STEEL CONSTRUCTION



THE nation-wide speaking tour recently completed by Charles F. Abbott and Lee H. Miller, executive director and chief engineer, respectively, of the American Institute of Steel Construction, has served to emphasize the steady progress being made by the Institute in its campaign to bring about improvements and economies in steel construction through standardization and better business methods in the structural steel industry.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Abbott and Mr. Miller in 21 large cities from Philadelphia on the east to New Orleans on the south and San Francisco on the Pacific Coast. The usual program was a meeting of the fabricators alone in the afternoon, followed by a dinner and evening meeting attended by the fabricators and by mill representatives, engineers, architects, contractors, bankers and municipal officials. Attendance at the meetings varied from 20 to 50 for the afternoon meetings of the fabricators, and from 100 to 400 for the evening meetings.

In addition to addressing the meetings of the fabricators and others actively interested in building construction from one angle or another, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Miller addressed the engineering students of Leland Stanford University, Syracuse University, the University of California, and the students of five other technical schools or universities. A number of addresses were also delivered before chambers of commerce, technical societies, and the students of Y. M. C. A. engineering classes.

In Los Angeles an entire week was denoted as "Steel Week," and at one of the many meetings in that city the representatives of the American Institute of Steel Construction addressed all of the foremen, erectors, draftsmen, salesmen, engineers, superintendents and executives of the local fabricating plants. The total attendance was over 300.

The success of the tour is attested not alone by the enthusiasm displayed in each city but by the fact that the speakers returned to the headquarters of the Institute in New York with a number of applications for membership from large fabricators, and with notification from the Pacific Coast Building Officials Conference that the standard specifications of the Institute have been recommended for adoption in 40 major cities in the Western States. The space devoted to reports of the meetings in the press affords further evidence of the success of the tour.

The objects and future program of the Institute, which was formed in 1921 by the structural steel fabricators of the United States and Canada to widen the field of usefulness of structural steel by standardization and the promotion of better business methods, were outlined at each meeting by Mr. Abbott. In touching upon the future of the structural steel industry, Mr. Abbott predicted that within the next few years steel would be extensively used for the frames of dwellings.

He pointed out that, aside from the factors of greater durability and protection against fire, a comparison of costs between steel and wood frames already favors steel. Further standardization of shapes and large scale factory production, he said, would still further lower the cost of steel for residence construction. "It is estimated," said Mr. Abbott, "that three and a half tons of steel in beams and girders alone will be required for the average \$15,000 residence. Since the number of such residences to be erected is beyond calculation, the use of steel in their construction will be an important factor in the demand for fabricated shapes."

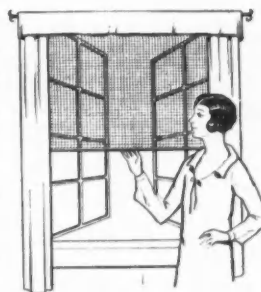
The Institute's standard specifications for the design and erection of structural steel, and its code of standard practice, were discussed from their technical aspects by Mr. Miller. He emphasized the fact that the Institute is not

Home of Cecil B. De Mille, Los Angeles, California



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primarily concerned with the adoption of any particular working stress, but that it is vitally interested in promoting the substitution of recognized engineering practices for the wide variations existing in the past which have resulted in many unjustifiable practices and a lowering of standards. The Institute's specifications, according to Mr. Miller, were drawn to assure a combination of safety, durability and the most economic use of steel.

The American Institute of Steel Construction now has a membership of 220 fabricators or practically all the structural steel fabricators in the United States and Canada, aside from the men in charge of the plants controlled by the rolling mills. Its standard specifications are now in use in 59 large cities and a number of states. Its code of standard practice has been widely adopted on both sides of the United States-Canadian border.

The following is a list of cities covered in the recent speaking tour: Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Syracuse, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Texas; Tucson, Ariz.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Santa Barbara, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colo.; Kansas City, Kans.; St. Louis, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.

* * *

EFFECT OF VARIOUS PROPORTIONS OF LIME AND GYPSUM IN PLASTERS STUDIED BY BUREAU OF STANDARDS

In plastering it is common practice to use a mixture of calcined gypsum and lime putty for the finish coat. The lime employed may be either hydrated lime or slacked quicklime, the latter being slaked on the job.

The properties of lime-gypsum mixes vary greatly, and it is of the utmost importance to know what to expect under given conditions. Therefore, the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, has been studying these properties with reference to time of set, tensile and compressive strength, shrinkage and plasticity. In this work the composition was varied by 5 per cent increments from 100 per cent lime to 100 per cent calcined gypsum.

The following conclusions have been drawn:

1. Quicklime and hydrated lime when added in small amounts to calcined gypsum accelerate the time of set. Maximum acceleration occurs when about 10 per cent by weight of hydrated lime is present. Above 50 per cent hydrated lime, retardation occurs, which becomes marked at about 70 per cent when the time of set approaches that of pure lime.
2. Hydrated lime in small amounts increases the tensile strength of calcined gypsum. A calcined gypsum-hydrated lime mix, rich in hydrate (in excess of 85 per cent), has a greater tensile strength than a mix of like composition containing an equivalent amount of quicklime.
3. The addition of lime to calcined gypsum in all amounts lowers the compressive strength. The compressive strength of a gypsum-hydrate mix is greater than that of a gypsum-quicklime mix where the lime content is equivalent.
4. A definite amount of lime may be added to calcined gypsum without affecting the shrinkage on setting, but lime in excess of this amount increases the shrinkage.
5. Lime in all proportions increases the plasticity of calcined gypsum.

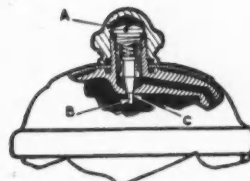
* * *

The Macomber Steel Company, manufacturers of Massillon Bar Joists, has issued a pamphlet—The Massillon Roof Truss Catalog—in standard size and containing complete safe loading tables for architects' use in designing buildings with "Curve Chord" (bow-string) and "A" type steel trusses. Copies are available by addressing the company at Canton, Ohio.

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FLUSH VALVES Need No Regulation

THE simple turning of the screw A (see diagram) assures the exact amount of water needed to make the closet bowl flush perfectly.

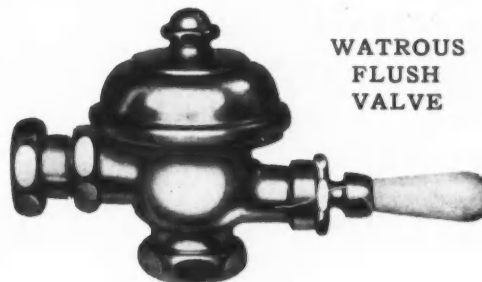


WATROUS FLUSH VALVE
Sectional View

The result is maximum flushing efficiency, and economy in water consumption.

Every time the valve is flushed the plunger (B) is raised off its seat (C), leaving an opening through which grains of sand, etc., can be washed out of the port.

No type of valve, without this safeguard, is immune from obstruction.



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VALVE

The advantages named above should not be confused with regulation for varying degrees of pressure.

The Watrous valve requires no regulation, from lowest to highest pressures.

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SHIPS that go swinging down the blue waters of San Francisco bay get a view of the Mark Hopkins Hotel. It overlooks, from aristocratic old Nob Hill, the entire city.

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Face Brick gives a wide range for individuality in surface treatments. Its flexibility permits full play of ideas. Members of the Association are always glad to aid the architect in working out new expressions.

For your reference library you should have the following valuable and informative books:

"Brickwork in Italy." An attractive and useful volume of 298 pages, especially for the architect, profusely illustrated with 69 line drawings, 300 halftones, and 20 colored plates with a map of modern and XII century Italy. Bound in linen, six dollars postpaid. Half morocco, seven dollars.

"English Precedent for Modern Brickwork," a 100-page book, beautifully illustrated with halftones and measured drawings of Tudor and Georgian types and American adaptations; sent postpaid for two dollars.

"Industrial Buildings and Housing" treats in detail the factory, with examples of architectural beauty. Restaurants, rest rooms and employees' communities come under its scope. Bountifully illustrated. Sent postpaid for two dollars.

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